THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1868. VOL. 29.—NO. 3

SUNDAY APPEAL.

LEE AND GRANT.

Their Respective Forces.

An interesting newspaper contest was, until lately, under way between the New York *World* and New York *Sun* in regard to Gen. Grant's military exploits, the former publishing statistics which showed a tremendous discrepancy between the forces of Grant and Lee in Virginia, and seriously reflected upon the merits of the former as a soldier. These the *Sun* affected to disbelieve. The *World* retorted by affirming that the figures were derived from the most authentic sources, no less than the official records of the Adjutant-General's office at Washington and the bureau of rebel archives, offering to substantiate them by the evidence of a distinguished Union General whose veracity or capacity Gen. Grant would not dare to impeach.

The *Sun*, in its issue of the 24th inst., virtually backed out of the contest in the lamest and most impotent manner, upon the ground that no one could be expected to believe a mere newspaper attack upon a reputation like Gen. Grant's. The victory of the *World* in this contest establishes the fact beyond cavil that the rebel defence of Virginia is without precedent in history; that it reflects the highest military lustre upon the defeated General, who for months and months successfully resisted such superior numbers as to excite the astonishment of all military students. It shows that the overthrow of the rebellion was due, not to skill or strategy, but solely to overwhelming odds, from six to one, up to about twenty to one. If only for the vindication of history, the *World* has done good work in making this expose.

CONGRESS.

Will there be a Meeting in September?

From the Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald.]

Will Congress meet for legislation in September? That is the question that now engages the public attention here more than any other, not excepting that of the Presidential succession. A great deal has been said in support of the views on both sides of the question, and, withal, the people are left in doubt as to whether Congress will meet on the day appointed, or whether the meeting will be deferred until the regular day for assembling in December. Those who have facilities for knowing the nature of the appeals from Southern reconstructionists, judging from the great numbers received by Senators and Representatives here—and the same pressure is doubtless brought to bear upon all the other members of Congress—and are fully aware of the desperate energy with which every conceivable argument that may be likely to influence the members is brought forth are of the opinion that the urgency of the case will have the effect of bringing together a working majority on the 21st of September. Opposed to these influences is the fact that the members can scarcely afford to leave the political field just at the time when they should be exerting themselves to their utmost, not only to insure the success of Grant and Golfax, but to secure their own re-election, many of them having been renominated and not a few of them being opposed by able and popular democrats. A gentleman whose official position gives him ample opportunity to learn the views of the men who wield powerful influences upon the question under consideration states that the general opinion is that the party—meaning the republican party—cannot gain anything by continuing the session through the autumn months, as there is no visible plan by which relief can be furnished by legislation, while the party would lose heavily by the absence of the ablest speakers and organizers from their districts. It seems to be understood that by agreement of a large proportion of the radical members the advisability of calling a meeting in September has been left to the wisdom and discretion of Senator Morgan and Gen. Schenck, who have arranged to meet in this city one week before the 21st of September and take the matter into consideration. Senator Morgan, who has been here for the last few days, left last night for New York, and will not return until the 14th. His present belief is that no advantage can be derived from a meeting of Congress. Gen. Schenck is at home, looking after his re-election, and is fully convinced that he will have his hands full in trying to keep Vallandigham out of his seat in the House. The whole matter seems to be narrowed down to the two horns of a serious dilemma, and the Republicans must choose between them, either one of which is fraught with unfortunate results. If they hold a meeting of Congress in September they are in danger of losing the North; if they do not meet they are in danger of losing the South. As a matter of course they will choose the smallest of the two evils.

The Buffalo Frauds on the Postoffice Department.

Some new light was thrown upon the Buffalo Postoffice frauds to-day. These frauds have been undergoing investigation for some time past. It was at first supposed that they would amount to about $250,000, but, from what is now known, it is believed they will reach half a million. A large part of the swindling was in the contracts for blanks, twine, wrapping-paper, etc. When a quantity of these articles would be ordered from the contractors they would send only a part of the order, saying that it was all they had on hand at the time, and the remainder would be forwarded. They would then forget to send the rest, but would charge for the whole order; and by the connivance of parties in the Department, would get their account passed, and secure their pay in full.

Of these accomplices, a clerk in the Postoffice Department named Redding, a former clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office named Faremer, and Toners, the foreman of the Government printing office, were arrested to-day. They had a preliminary examination before Judge Wylie on a requisition to transfer them to Detroit, Mich., for trial, the District Attorney at that place having been chosen to work up the affair for the purpose of lulling suspicion, as the recent act of Congress allows the Government to select the place where offenses of this class can be tried.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Advertiser*, speaking of the Queen's visit to Paris, says: "There is a greater desire evinced to get a peep at the renowned John Brown than to see the Queen. As he is exempted from the general order which imposes mourning on the menials of the royal household, and allowed to wear his kilt and other adjuncts of the Highland costume, he must have been easily discernable. The French papers describe him as a 'Scotch clod, whose fortune the Queen has made.' All who saw the Queen here in 1855 agree in thinking that she has improved in personal appearance of late years. She is said by them to be less gross, and sweeter looking. Her face has grown paler, and those prominent teeth, which gave her a shrewish expression whenever she attempted to conceal them, have given place to false ones infinitely more becoming. Though in her forty-ninth year, her hair is of a fine nut-brown color, and thick at the parting."

HERE is a very Frenchy story: A worldly cure was offered a seat in the box of a certain French Senator, to witness a representation of "La Belle Helena." He replied to the offer: "It is impossible for me to go. The ecclesiastical rules prevent me. But if M. le Senateur wishes me to confess him, I might get an idea of the piece in that way."

GEORGIA.

A Bloody Collision in Twiggs County.

Negroes Oppose the Sheriff's Posse.

From the Macon Journal and Messenger, September 1.]

Gentlemen in town yesterday, from Twiggs county, report a renewal of the late troubles, and a desperate and fatal renconter between a Sheriff's posse and three negroes. The particulars are as follows: Sheriff Stokes received information that Berry Hill, a negro of desperate character, who worked on the plantation of John H. Dennison, was in the habit of drilling fifty or sixty negroes. The Sheriff, upon this ground issued a warrant for Berry, and placed it in the hands of one of his deputies, George W. Lee, and ordered him to make the arrest.

On Saturday last Deputy Lee summoned a posse of ten or twelve men, and went to the house of Berry for the purpose of carrying out the order. When they rode up, they saw Berry standing in the yard in front of his house. Mr. Lee at once called to him to come to him. But he retreated into his house, and in an instant the posse received a volley of buckshot from the door of Berry's house.

Thomas Melton, who had alighted from his horse, was wounded by this fire in both thighs. Several buckshot went through the flesh, but no bones were struck.

The whole party then opened upon the house with guns and pistols. The fire was returned vigorously. In a few moments the Sheriff's posse, seeing they were fighting at a disadvantage, were ordered to charge. They did so, broke down the door, entered the house and then followed a desperate fight at close quarters. Berry was at last seized, but still refused to surrender. He kept up the fight, and eventually got out of the house into the yard. He soon fell, mortally wounded. He lingered until Sunday night and died.

Two other negroes were in there with him. In the melee one leaped from the house and tried to escape. He was shot through the hip and captured. The third was captured and found to be not wounded.

Seven or eight shots were fired from the house at the deputy and his men, but no one was hit except Mr. Melton.

Upon searching the house it was found to be a minature arsenal, guns, pistols, powder and shot, were there in profusion. The two men with Berry say they did not fire a gun, and their story seems to be believed. They were taken to Jeffersonville and lodged in jail. The one shot through the thigh was not dangerously hurt. The wounds of Mr. Melton are not dangerous.

Berry did not wait until the object of the Deputy and his men were made known to him, but as soon as he saw them ride up he ran into his house, seized a double-barreled shot gun and turned it loose upon them from his door. He then closed and barred the door, and when the fire was returned by the party, he fired six or eight times through the cracks in the house. He fired at random and did not hit any one else.

He was of a notoriously bad and desperate character. He formerly belonged to Mrs. F. A. Finch.

We learn that Peter Easom, a colored man engaged in the Hardin Smith riot, was arrested on Saturday and lodged in the Jeffersonville jail.

We also learn that Alfred Fleming, Chairman, or President, of the Loyal League of Twiggs county, has disbanded that organization.

CHARLES LORING ELLIOTT, one of the most distinguished of American portrait painters, died at his residence, in Albany, on Tuesday evening, August 25th. He had been suffering for some time from a tumor on the brain. Mr. Elliott was born in Scipio, N. Y., in 1812, but the greater part of his childhood was passed at Syracuse, where his father placed him at first in a store, and when the lad's distaste for mercantile pursuits became too strong to be resisted, attempted to educate him in his own calling as an architect. The youth, however, was equally averse to this profession. He then went to New York city and became a pupil of Trumbull and Quidor. He first attracted notice by some creditable illustrations, in oil, of scenes from Irving's and Paulding's works; then pursued his occupation in the western part of the State of New York for about ten years; and, after making a reputation as a portrait painter, settled in the city of New York, where he won a very marked success. His works were distinguished for fidelity and vigorous coloring.

IS IT SO?—A correspondent writing to us from Bloomington, Tipton county, says that he has learned from a lady, the sister-in-law of a well-known former resident of Memphis, "that the wife of Gen. U. S. Grant, in the summer of 1862, borrowed a carriage from Wm. Hamlin, and that said carriage belonged to John Connichet, (if that is the way to spell the name), and after having it for some days, Mr. Hamlin called for the carriage and she told him she had sent it up the river. General Thomas Bradley told me that she took a fine and costly bedstead from the residence of Major Hunt. I give you the points, so that you may inquire for yourself, and if they are as I have represented, let your readers know who may occupy the White House at Washington."

Early Rising.

It is an old theme, we know, but it cannot be too often reiterated, that there is no time spent so stupidly as that which inconsiderate people pass in a morning between sleeping and waking. He who is up may be at work, or amusing himself; he who is asleep is receiving the refreshment necessary to fit him for action; but the hours spent in dozing are wasted without either pleasure or profit. The sooner you leave your bed the seldomer you will be confined to it.

Candidates for Parliament.

Among the candidates for seats in the new British Parliament, several are, or have been, connected with the newspaper press, including Mr. Lowe, Mr. Baines, Mr. Robuck, Mr. John Walter, the principal proprietor of the London *Times*; Professor Morley, of the *Fortnightly Review*; Mr. Edward Miall, of the *Nonconformist*; Mr. Tillet, editor of the Norfolk *News*; Mr. Jaffray, of the Birmingham *Post*, and Mr. Gorrie, formerly editor of a Scotch paper.

THE ritualistic clergy of England have formed a secret society called "The Confraternity of the Body and Blood of our Lord." The object is to promote the honor due to the person of Christ in the sacrament, which means to propagate the idea of transubstantiation. One of the prayers adopted by the society is as follows: "I adore Thee, O Lord, my God, vailed under these poor earthly elements, and prostrate before Thy Divine Majesty, I desire to honor Thee with all the devotion of which I am capable, and that I may the better honor Thee, I unite myself with all Thy saints and angels in their more perfect adoration. Hail! Living Bread, that comest down from Heaven to give light to the world. Hail, most holy flesh of Christ! Hail, heavenly drink of Jesus' blood, to me above all things the sum and fulness of delight!"

THE Chinese understood the science of making paper money pass current, for during the Ming dynasty the Government notes bore this indorsement; "At the petition of the Treasury Board it is ordained that paper money thus marked with the imperial seal of the Ming shall have currency, and be used in all respects as if it were copper money. Whoever disobeys will have his head cut off."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of the Appeal.]
HOT SPRINGS, September 1, 1868.

An invalid in health I determined on a visit to the Hot Springs of Arkansas. At the corner of Jefferson street and Front Row, Memphis, I took a through ticket for the Hot Springs, for which I paid $25. I lingered awhile on Jefferson street to gaze on the two local tenements from which are daily fulminated tones which captivate the intelligence by their research, their brilliancy and their cogent reasoning. Jefferson street has become classic ground since those thunderers of the press, the APPEAL and *Avalanche*, have installed themselves in its boundaries, and have made its atmosphere vibrate with their eloquent and fervid Philippics.

What a noble exercise of the intellect is the wizard pen that directs the press, a curule chair, ay, a throne, well worthy to be ambitioned. Great teachers are ye of your fellowmen! Ye are as ye rightly should be, in advance of your age, the uncompromising champion of truth, the sworn enemies of despotism.

But I diverge from my theme, a deviation not unnatural for one who holds a profound admiration for the gifted oracular APPEALS which *Avalanche* Jefferson street.

I return to my trip to the Hot Springs. I took passage on the steamer Liberty No 2, Capt. Rice, a solid craft, well officered, well conditioned, and well piloted. At 6 p.m. on Saturday, we said farewell to the receding bluff on which is picturesquely planted a city, destined to be known in future history as extensively as its classic namesake that stood on the banks of the Nile. At 9 a.m. of the following Monday we were at Devall's Bluff, on White river, the terminus of the railroad from Little Rock. At 1 p. m. we took our departure from Devall's Bluff, and arrived in the capital city of Arkansas at seven of the same evening. We alighted at the Anthony House Hotel, and were received with marks of attention by the courteous proprietors, Messrs. Henry & Botsford.

When the bell announced the hour of supper, we were ushered to a repast that created an appetite by its very appearance; the tables were fastidiously clean, the meats delicately prepared and arranged before the guests with artistic taste; the servants anticipated our wants. Upon viewing this perfect condition, I at once conjectured that some master-spirit wielded the functions of caterer. Through curiosity I was induced to inquire, and learned that Major DeBaum presided over that dining room. I remembered him as the popular host of a fashionable hotel in New Orleans. In these repasts of the Anthony House, he has fully succeeded in preparing an agreeable surprise for wearied travelers, and merits all their gratitude.

Eighteen years had elapsed since I had stood on this soil of Little Rock, and time in its revolution had produced marked changes; many household places were vacant, the Cemetery enclosed the earthly envelope of many for whom we had a strong personal attachment, who, when living, had always welcomed me to a generous hospitality; large fortunes had been dispersed by the consummation of the war, some nursed and cradled in affluence now found themselves with shattered fortunes.

During the few hours of the evening that I passed in Little Rock, I had the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with friends of former years. I talked once again with a former illustrious Chief Justice of the State. I spoke of years gone by with that citizen of sterling value, the honored President of St John's College. I met upon the streets Mrs. ——, so remarkable for her beauty and her grace. I was introduced to a young lady, blooming in early womanhood of a fascinating physique, of a brilliant and ornate intelligence. When I last saw her she was a graceful child; her mother, who presented me to her, was, as it were, unchanged in lineaments. She was, as of yore, full of noble impulses and generous affability. I made the acquaintance of one of the proprietors of the Little Rock *Gazette*, a gentleman of cultivated manners and of extensive acquirements. The perusal of his ably edited journal caused me to pass many agreeable hours during the days of my convalescence at the Hot Springs.

A gentleman extended his hand to me, and called me by my name. At first I failed to recognize him. Upon his identifying himself to me, I well remembered him as he was shooting into early manhood—one for whom I entertained a sincere affection. He is now a prominent merchant, and the father of a numerous family. He warmly pressed me to accept the hospitality of his home; the large heart of the boy beat as strongly in the breast of the matured man. I derived great pleasure from the grasp of welcome by my friend Capt. S E F. I met with a cordial reception from Capt. B. R., the son of a chivalric father now, alas! no more. I had the good fortune to have possessed that father's friendship. Like Bayard, he was *sans puer et sans reproche*. The young man, in very friendly terms, expressed his desire to be useful to me. He bore himself as a refined gentleman.

I left Little Rock at 3 o'clock in the morning, in the daily stage, and arrived at the Hot Springs at 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day. I put up at the Sumpter House, an excellent hotel. I had the pleasure of meeting there Gen. William Ashley, of Little Rock. I regretted to find him in feeble and rapidly decaying health. He was still, as in former years, the type of the high-toned, polished gentleman, frank, affable and generous.

The Hot Springs are fifty-four in number; the highest temperature is 150° Fahrenheit; the mean temperature 130°. These springs discharge 317 gallons per minute.

Some marvelous cures are effected by the use of these healing waters. The lame are caused to walk; the paralytic to recover the use of their limbs; the rheumatic to rejoice in a renewed health. Dr. Almon Brooks, formerly of Memphis, but now a physician practicing at these Hot Springs, with a very extensive practice, stated to me that, as a rule, these waters will certainly be found beneficial in every form of chronic ill-health in which the temperature of the body is persistently below the warmth standard. I, as an invalid, am indebted to Dr. Brooks for the great skill with which he treated me, and for the unremitting attention he gave me.

The bathing process consists of the tub bath and the vapor-room attached. The springs from which invalids drink are known as the Arsenic, the Chalybeate, the Alum and the Magnesia.

The hotels charge $60 a month for board; the boarding houses charge $40. The proprietors of the baths ask $10 a month for each bather or fifty cents for each bath.

When the title to the valley of the Hot Springs is finally adjudicated; (a consummation devoutly to be wished) substantial improvements will take place, fine hotels will be constructed, a bathing establishment after the model of those in Europe, will be built. Some three miles from the valley is a fine chalybeate spring, and at a distance of some eight miles there are excellent sulphur waters.

During my visit some amateurs gave a concert and a representation of tableaux, in aid of the construction of an Episcopal church. The efforts of these amateurs, ladies and gentlemen, were quite creditable to them.

On my return to Little Rock I visited a mansion that was associated in my mind with cherished memories of other days. I had participated in the bounteous hospitality that was dispensed within its walls. In the voluminous library filled with rare and costly editions, I had, as a young man, sat, an attentive listener to the words of wisdom, learning and research which fell from the lips of the lofty intellect that made that mansion an association replete with interest. The possessor seemed to be the only one unconscious of his profound erudition, his varied acquirements. He was devoid of all pretension—unassuming and childlike in his social relations. He was possessed of a soul, a heart that gave a ready sympathy to every tale of sorrow. In the Masonic Fraternity I had known him intimately, and I had been an ocular witness of his boundless philanthropy.

The mansion on which I gazed had been the home of one whose name was known, as a poet, in two hemispheres, who was eminent as a jurisconsult, as a soldier. That mansion had a hold upon my affections; it had been erected by one who through long years had stood by me as an unwavering and generous friend. It was the home of Albert Pike, the gifted author of the Hymns to the Gods.

I left Little Rock with regret—the mother of fair women and brave men, of refined and cultivated intellects.

W. K. K.

FROM SARDIS.

Correspondence of the Appeal.]
SARDIS, MISS., September 5, 1868.

Editors Appeal: During my recent trips through Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, I was highly gratified at the brilliant crop prospects every where, and in several letters to the APPEAL, reported them as very flattering; but since then the heavy rains after the drought, and the army worm, grass worm and boll worm, have all been injuring the cotton crop; to what extent in Alabama and Tennessee I do not know, but *materially* in nearly every portion of Mississippi. And, in addition to this fact, there has not been so much land planted in cotton this year, hence the crop will be much less than many may suppose.

There is nothing of moment transpiring here. John Robinson's circus and menagerie has just been amusing the curious and those who have'nt "seen the Elephant" about Batesville.

Down in the region of Canton, farmers are picking cotton considerably. Very little business doing in Canton. Your correspondent is indebted to Dr. C. B. Galloway and his interesting family for elegant entertainment.

Sardis is flourishing, and we most warmly congratulate the people of the vicinity upon securing the services of Mr. C. W. Grafton (a young gentleman of high moral and intellectual worth, and of great literary and other attainments) as teacher in the male academy at Sardis. Mr. Grafton graduated at the University of Mississippi with the first honors.

OCTAVIUS.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of the Appeal.]
OXFORD, MISS., September 2, 1865.

Editors Appeal: It has been my pleasure, upon all occasions, whenever opportunity afforded, to speak out for the University of Mississippi. But, since the public mind of the South conceives our educational interests as paramount to all others, I think it will be matter of no little pleasure, especially to Mississippians and Tennesseeans, to remind them they have in their midst one of the greatest agencies for advancing the cause of education, in the University of Mississippi. It stands pre-eminent in the vanguard of the grand army of moral and intellectual institutions.

It is true that previous to the late unhappy war this institution did not enjoy the highest reputation. Not because every facility of learning was not afforded—not the fault of the Faculty—but because of the degeneracy of the age, morally and intellectually, brought about as a consequence of Southern young men being raised in opulence and indolence, passing their youth in ease and idleness; knowing no cares or responsibilities; with a tendency to dissipation, and a total neglect of the acquisition of all sound attainments.

But the times have changed, and with them the people. Since the terrible revolution there has been a powerful, complete and radical re-organization in the educational, as well as the financial and political, condition of this people.

However sad some of the results of this revolution, and however sad the financial change may be to the old people, upon the young men of this day it has wrought a most wholesome effect. In the language of the learned and much esteemed chancellor, Rev. Dr. John N Waddell: "If there be one change in this University deserving notice more than another, it is in the rectitude of the department and the high moral character sustained by its students." From the same high and truthful source I am informed that "there has not been *a single case of discipline* in the University during the whole of the past session." All seem to realize and appreciate the circumstances that surround them, and are striving to meet the hopes and anticipations of fond parents and their distracted country. Of two hundred and thirty-one students last session, there must have been at least two hundred who were active members of the various churches. The prospects are very promising for more than three hundred next session, which opens on the 14th inst. May they come and emulate their predecessors.

The expenses at the University have been greatly reduced by a system of messing, by which means students board themselves in clubs of ten or twelve at from $8 to $12 per month, in the lower rooms of the dormitories. I am informed by the authorities of the University that this system of "messing" will be continued by the students who choose to do so, though boarding can be had at the Steward's hall, which is now well kept at $18 per month, and at the same in some private families.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Ten months' board at from $8 to $18	$ 80 00 to $180 00
Ten months' washing, at from $2 to $2 50	20 00 to 25 00
Ten months' fuel	18 00 to 18 00
Books and stationery	15 00 to 20 00
Lights	7 50 to 10 00
Deposit	2 00 to 2 00
Tuition	50 00 to 50 00
Total	$192 50 to $305 00
	$497 50
Divided by two makes a mean of	$248 75

So the necessary expenses need not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, exclusive of clothing.

And if the student is too poor to pay his tuition, ($50 00), or if he is a candidate for the ministry of any denomination, or if he is recommended by the Board of Police of his Senatorial District (as an award of merit), the benevolence of the University furnishes *tuition free* to these. This is as *cheap* an Institution as any of its importance in the South, and as to the facilities it affords for education, every department is complete within itself and is conducted by as able a faculty as any institution can boast of in this country. Time and space forbids a detail of all the departments, but we mention the following departments: The Observatory—a magnificent building in which are the instruments to illustrate truths developed in the study of physics, especially optics and acoustics, embracing every species of microscopic and other instruments to explain the laws of reflection and refraction. This department is under the great and illustrious Dr. Landon C. Garland, late President of the University of Alabama, and one of the most learned and able men in America. Also under his direction is the Orrery, to illustrate principles of Astronomy with telescope, transit, etc. Under Dr. E. W. Hilyard, Ph. D., recent State Geologist, and the author of several works on Geology, is the great Laboratory, for the study of Chemistry, the most complete in the United States. Mineralogy.—The Marcon collection of minerals, the most comprehensive known, including every mineral hitherto discovered in the progress of the science. A most beautiful variety of crystals, gathered from all parts of the world. Geology.—A countless number of fossils and shells, with curiosities from all quarters of the globe—the study of a lifetime. A separate room for the Geology of Mississippi, exhibiting soils from every county. The bones of the Mastodon and Mammoth are there also. These last two departments are under Dr. George Little, Ph. D., present State Geologist, and also President of Oakland College.

Mathematics.—In this department are the Theodolite and Surveyor's tools and other instruments, under our gallant old Gen. C. W. Sears, a very competent professor of mathematics.

Law Department.—Recently revived under the direction of our old Congressman and distinguished lawyer, Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, is in successful operation.

All the other departments are under able and competent men, and the Chancellor, Dr. John N. Waddel, has every quality of heart and of mind, to render him eminently successful as an educator, and much beloved by the students.

Your correspondent need not say more of the elegant society of Oxford, and the beauty and refinement of its ladies. The five well-attended churches—the magnificent and prosperous Sabbath-schools in each—these he has been happy to contrast with those of towns even of double its size in the State, and Oxford is ahead.

Considering the combination of the advantages of good health, society, facilities of education and general improvement, and for cheapness, I think the University of Mississippi may well challenge comparison with any of her sister institutions.

OCTAVIUS.

MASON'S DEPOT.

Correspondence Memphis Appeal.]
MASON DEPOT, September 1, 1868.
Editors Memphis Appeal:

Gentlemen: You will please give notice through the columns of your paper of the prospective grand rally and Democratic demonstration which we purpose having at this place on Saturday, the 26th instant, on which occasion the citizens of Mason and community, joined by the Democratic club at Bellemont, propose to give a complete and ample barbecue, and, also, celebrate the erection of our pole and flag, and make such an attack on the tottering skeleton of Radical depravity as shall tell in time to come upon the destiny of our people.

Stands will be erected on different parts of the ground so as to accommodate the vast multitude expected on the occasion.

By a unanimous vote of the Club, the Democracy of Tipton, Haywood, Fayette, and Shelby, are invited to participate with us.

The following speakers are invited, and are expected to be with us: Hon. J. W. Leftwitch, Gen. Albert Pike, Hon W. H. Stephens, Col. Duncan McRae, Hon L. C. Haynes, Hon. Humphrey Bates, Hon. P. T. Scruggs, Hon. G. W. Smithul, Hon. John Sale, Gen. N. B. Forrest, and Gen. J. R. Chalmers; and such other distinguished gentlemen as you may think can honor us with their attendance.

By order of the Club.

J. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary Club.

A LAWSUIT FOR A MILLION.

A Physician and a Catholic School the Contestants.

From the Louisville Courier, August 28.]

One of the most extraordinary cases on record is now pending before Judge Bruce in the Circuit Court. The facts connected therewith, so far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows:

Dr. Samuel E. McKinley, son of Judge McKinley, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and United States Judge of this circuit, was residing and practising his profession at New Orleans when that city was captured by the Federal army. He was retained as surgeon for the Confederate sick, and was afterwards retained in the United States service. The doctor married a very wealthy heiress, a Miss Morrison, of Louisiana, by whom he has two children, one a boy named James, who is now with him in St. Louis, and the other a little girl, E. J. Lyon McKinley, twelve years of age. His wife dying during the infancy of the girl, the doctor in 1864 moved to New Albany, Ind., taking with him his two children. About a year ago last winter he moved to this city, where he remained till some time in 1867, and becoming desirous of going back to New Orleans, to look after his property left his little daughter at the Ursuline Academy, a Catholic female school in this city, for education, sending her, from time to time money to pay her expenses. Before or about the time of vacation, the doctor having moved and established himself in St. Louis, requested Judge Taylor to send by Adams Express his little daughter to him, the express company agreeing to undertake the care and custody of the child. When Judge Taylor applied for the child the superior of the academy objected to letting her go till her tuition should be fully paid. The doctor, on learning this, declared that he had sent by mail the full amount, and then came for her himself. His counsel advising him that the academy could not retain a lien on the child for their money, he sued out a writ of habeas corpus before his Honor Judge Bruce, and this case, as it happens, is the first brought before Judge Bruce since qualifying as our Circuit Judge. The superior of the academy, answering the writ, stated that the girl was named Lizzie Brown; that she was not the doctor's daughter; that she was fifteen years of age, and that the doctor was drunken and unfit to control the child. This answer was yesterday adjudged insufficient, and the respondent required to state the time and means by which respondent obtained possession of the child; that a mere allegation that the doctor was not her father, was was no ground for the respondent to retain her. While the doctor was away, some two weeks ago, it seems that the superior applied to the County Court to become her guardian, and exhibited, it is claimed, a printed envelope with the name of E. J. Lyon McKinley, in which her father had inclosed money to his daughter—this being the true name. It is also alleged that he has letters from the superior calling her his daughter, Lyon.

It is further said that she has become a Catholic, contrary to her father's wishes, who is an Episcopalian, and that she will, at her grandfather's death, become the heiress of more than a million.

The case coming up yesterday afternoon, and the parties not being ready for trial, on account of absent witnesses, it was continued till next Friday at 9 o'clock a.m. The court ruled the answer of the responden insufficient and required her to be more explicit.

This trial will develop some of the strangest points of law and fact known to jurisprudence.

Judge Jeff Brown and Judge Taylor are attorneys for McKinley, and Judge Burnett and W. G. Reasor for respondent.

IN England the custom still prevails of interring suicides between 9 and 12 o'clock at night, without Christian burial. On a recent occasion this practice was referred to by the Coroner who held an inquest on the bodies of two servant girls, one of them only fifteen, who had been driven to drown themselves by a scandalous report concerning them. The Coroner said that he regretted the state of the law which required him to order such a burial of the bodies, in consequence of the verdict. Formerly the law required that a suicide should be ignominiously buried in the highway, with a stake driven through his body.

A FOREIGN letter says: "Prince de Metternich flatters himself that he will this year obtain as marvelous a vintage at his celebrated vineyards at Johannisberg as in the year of the comet, 1811. This will be no consolation to the Duc de Valmy, who still persists in asserting himself to be the original and only true proprietors of said vineyards."

R. E. LEE.

Correspondence with Gen. Rosecrans.

The Great Want of the South is Peace.

Give us our Birth-Right---Self-Government.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., Aug. 26, 1868.
Robert E. Lee:

General—Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and intentions of the people of the Southern States, and especially to ascertain the sentiments of those brave, energetic and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the United States, whose truest and most beloved leader you have been. I see that interpreting States' Rights to conflict with National unity, has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us towards consolidation. So great a country as ours even is now, and certainly is to be, must have State governments to attend to local details, or go farther and fare worse. It is plain to us at the West and North, that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centralization, swells our National expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our National bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom. We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par, and that therefore the vast business and commerce of our country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South.

We also see other mischief which may arise; such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforeseen contingencies, which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demigogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villianies on us.

We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and they must share our fate of good and evil. I believe every one I know, who reflects, believes that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganize their business, get the freedmen peaceably, prosperously and contentedly to work, invite capital, enterprise and labor from elsewhere to come among them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our stability, bring our Government bonds to a premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

To a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and happiness to our common country, I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army in the North and the West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confiding, that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm. I know you are a representative man, and have reverence for the Constitution and the Union, and the welfare of the country, and what you would say would be indorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the South; but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men who concur in your views, and in the expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South, when they can be procured. The concurrence of opinions, all tending to peace, order and stability, will insure the Union soldiers and business men, who want substantial and solid peace, and cause them to rise above the level of party politics, and to take such steps to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace, with all its countless blessings. Very truly, your friend,

[Signed.] W. S. ROSECRANS.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., Aug. 26.
W. S. Rosecrans:

General: I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and in accordance with your suggestion I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have confided, and who are acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found, with my own, appended to this answer, with the explanation we propose to give you as to what we believe the Southern people, to whom you refer, regard as the correct doctrine as to African slavery and as to the right of States to secede from the Union. We express the almost unanimous opinion of the people when we declare that we are Conservatives, and that the question was decided by the war, and that it is their intention, in good faith, to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government. Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinance of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfill all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If this action in Southern agriculture fails, they will be destitute of means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self-interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races, under existing circumstances, are necessary to each other is gradually becoming apparent to both; and we believe that only for the fact that influences are exerted to stir up the passions of negroes, the relationship of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage. It is time that the people of the South, together with the people of the North are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any systems and laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from a feeling of enmity and a deep seated prejudice; that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence or other qualifications necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them to the serious injury of the public. *The great want of the people of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire the tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity. They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American—the right of self government.* Establish them on a firm basis and we can safely promise, on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, and treat the negroes with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent upon peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country. We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say on behalf of the Southern people, and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed. Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly,

R. E. LEE.

To Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico.

The letter is also signed by G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana; Alexander H. Stephens, Georgia; Alex. H. H. Stuart, Virginia; C. M. Conrad, Louisiana; Linton Stephens, Georgia; A. Carpenter, West Virginia; John Eckles, Virginia; F. S. Stockdale, Florida; F. H. Pickens, South Carolina; W. J. Robinson, Virginia; Wm. F. Turner, Virginia; S. H. Lubee, South Carolina; E. Fontaine, Virginia; John Letcher, Virginia; B. C. Adams, Mississippi; H. J. Green, North Carolina; Edward C. Harvie, Virginia; A. B. James, Louisiana; T. Beauregard, Texas; M. O. H. Norton, Louisiana; T. Brance, Georgia; H. T. Russell, Georgia; Samuel J. Douglass, Florida; Jeremiah Morton, John B. Baldwin, Geo. H. Bowling, Theo. T. Conway and James Lyons, Virginia.

LAST OF THE "WICKEDEST."

John Allen "Gets Religion."

A Hell made a Present Heaven.

From the New York Sun, Sept. 1st.]

Water street was excited yesterday. The denizens thereof were in a state of trepidation. The presiding genius of that street, who was generally believed to be Beelzebub, was about to be superseded, and iniquity and vice were in danger of being turned out through the influence of religion. The "end" of John Allen, as his former associates termed his reformation, created a panic among them, and not a few were impressed with the doom that they partially believed awaited themselves.

The sun has reached the meridian, and now was the hour appointed for the second prayer-meeting to take place at the now notorious 304, where the Wickedest Man hung out. On reaching the place, we found the house crowded, and it was with difficulty we squeezed ourselves into the bar-room, where the services were to be held. John shook our hand warmly, and conducted us to a seat at the table in the middle of the floor. At the head was seated Dr. J. M. Ward, President of the Howard Mission, and behind him stood Mr. Arnold. Mr. Dyer sat on the opposite side, John's wife, neatly dressed, nursed her last born as she sat in a chair in the middle of the room, while Chester flitted everywhere, unconscious that he was the cynosure of all eyes. He shared much of his father's unenviable notoriety. Several girls were present. They constituted principally of John's old stock in trade. Few outsiders were to be seen. This is accounted for by the fact that the hour was early for those who were up most of the previous night, and who were then sleeping off the effects of the midnight carouse. John's girls were sober for once. They were attentive, and seemed impressed with the sudden change in their relations to society, and as if the solemnity of the occasion had a benign influence upon their minds.

As soon as the last stroke of the noontide hour had sounded the services were begun. Mr. Ward announced that the practice of the Fulton street prayer-meeting would be adhered to, and each speaker be limited to three minutes. He then gave out the hymn "More like Jesus." It was sung with fervor and feeling, the volume of sound filled the apartment, and nearly all seemed to sing as if they meant it, and as if their souls were in it. A few verses from the 19th chapter of St. Luke were next read by the chairman, who also made a short prayer. Hardly had the "Amen" escaped his lips before the Wickedest Man, who was at the back of the room, began to sing fervently and in a loud musical voice, "Jesus sought me when a stranger." The effect was magical. The whole assemblage took up the refrain, and the hymn was sung right gloriously. "I love Jesus" was sung with like spirit. The Rev. Mr. Graves prayed. By this time the people were awakened and became earnest. They ejaculated during the prayer, said "Amen" in solemn tones, gave glory to God, invoked his blessing, and spoke all with much earnestness and feeling. It reminded us of the real old-fashioned camp-meetings of our fathers. One would never suppose there was so much latent feeling in wicked Water street. It was a refreshing scene. The beautiful and touching verses, commencing:

"There is a fountain filled with blood,
Drawn from Emmanuel's veins,"

were given out, and rendered feelingly. A stranger exhorted, and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" was sung. John was now called upon for something. He commenced, as usual, by pleading his want of practice as a public speaker, as an excuse for not saying much. He had not joined the church; would not do so immediately; he was not quite prepared. He concluded by promising to devote his time to the reclamation of fallen women. When John finished a gentlemanly looking Westerner said the fame of John had gone out on the prairies, and he made up his mind to see the wickedest man when he came to New York. The speaker was not a Christian, but his wife and daughters and son were. He would write to them that night, stating he made up his mind to join the church militant, and their prayers would go up to heaven for the conversion of himself and John Allen. He hoped John would become a Christian. [John—"By the grace of God, I will."] He held offices high in the Government, but he would not give his name to the public now. Prayers were then specially offered for him and John. A policeman present exhorted with much rough eloquence. Several others followed. One spoke of these sinners, referring to Allen and his household, when a voice in the crowd said, "fellow-sinners," which was received with pleasure, as most of those present felt they too were sinners. John was not the only sinner there. Not by a good deal.

Mr. Arnold announced that Allen went to him that morning with moistened eye and trembling lips, and begged that they might pray together, and they were to meet in the afternoon for that holy purpose. Mr. Arnold stated also that another man, one of the wickedest kind, came to him that morning, and declared his intention of giving up the business, and that his den would be shut up forever before another week passed away.

The benediction was pronounced, and the visitors left. Another prayer-meeting will be held at the same hour today.

A PLEASANT story is told of a New York boot-black, who, several years ago, improved each "shine"ing hour in gathering pennies all the day, and as regularly squandering them in playing policy and the more primitive forms of street gambling, but who was afterwards brought under the influence of the Newsboys' Lodging House. Recently the Superintendent of that establishment was accosted by a well-dressed young man, who proved to be the hero of this story. Through the Childrens' Aid Society he had obtained a good situation in Illinois, where he now owns forty acres of well-stocked land, to which he has removed his mother and sister from the trials and temptations of city life.

SEARCY, ARK.—By private letter, we learn that the Democrats of Searcy, Ark., are having a rousing time of it, and are sanguine of the success of the ticket. Confessing it a very sorry dose, they are for taking the "negro equality oath," in order to defeat Radicalism.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Forthcoming General Convention.

From the New York Commonwealth.]

In the month of October there will be a General Convention of the Episcopal Church in this city. It is desirable that this Convention should set finally at rest two very important questions. At present the Church is agitated by theories and interpretations of the canonical law, widely dissimilar and pregnant with the elements of schism, unless some fixed rule is arrived at. Ritualism in this city, and in certain sections of New Jersey and Connecticut, has taken root, and is rapidly developing into a sort of veiled Romanism. We have taken occasion, heretofore, to note that Episcopal clergymen have in certain cases, more than hinted their belief in the efficacy of the confessional. The approach to the forms of the Roman and Greek Church in matters of music, vestment, and the decorations of the altar, is too notorious to require more than passing mention. Now it is currently believed that this movement is regarded as dangerous, and unauthorized by a vast majority of the clergy and laity of the Episcopal communion. Whether the majority be right or wrong, it is entitled to a hearing, and ought to be afforded an opportunity for making its views clearly and decisively known.

Such an opportunity could readily be secured if Bishop Potter would act in this matter as promptly as he did in the Tyng case. Let him single out a representative Ritualist, a clergyman whose piety is as undoubted as his scholarship is broad and profound. The question will then assume its true aspect, as the trial of a principle and not the persecution of an individual. No one seems better fitted to fill all these conditions than Rev. Dr. Dix. Profoundly versed in the history of the Church, of generous and large scholarship, and of known and unquestioned piety, universally respected and beloved, he would lift the issue into that impersonal atmosphere which properly belongs to so momentous and grave a discussion. Brought before the Convention in this form, the vexed dispute could be handled as a matter of principle, and free from disturbing elements. The question could then be permanently settled, without hazard of schism, wounded feeling, or ecclesiastical scandal.

The other point at issue is that of geographical parishes. Bishop Potter has already decided this question adversely to Mr. Tyng, but he does not enforce his decision. Now, as the case stands, he should either maintain the position taken at the late council, and punish at once all clerical disobedience, thus setting the question at rest, or he must be ready to permit the Convention itself to open anew the discussion, and possibly to rescind its action. Certainly the health and well being of the Church demand some uniformity on both these issues, and if there be no anticipatory decision, it is the duty of the approaching Convention to act consistently and decisively respecting each.

IRISH CHURCH.

Reasons for its Disestablishment.

The London *Times* puts the reasons for the disestablishment of the Irish Church in a nutshell, as follows:

We can all of us realize the position of the Irish Catholic by conceiving what we should feel if the religious endowments of England were devoted to the maintenance of the Roman Catholic faith. The history of Ireland down to the present moment attests the invincible opposition of Irishmen to the existence of an establishment which was created by the stubborn wilfulness of the Tudors, and has been upheld by the despotic volition of English rule. The barest statement of the case is so strong that we are impressed anew with the strength of the convictions which drive men to defend it. Mr. Forster finds the secret repugnance of many honest men to the disestablishment of the Irish Church in their attachment to the English Church, and their zeal for Protestantism. It is difficult to understand how it can be believed that the existence of the Irish Establishment is anything but a source of weakness to the English Church. Let us weigh a fact in history which is not without its bearing upon this. The Episcopal Church was established in England, and Charles I. resolved upon establishing it in Scotland also. What was the consequence? It was overthrown in both countries. Had Charles been content to respect the religious convictions of his own countrymen, had he neutralized the Scotch, he might have overcome the English Presbyterians and Independents, and saved the Church and his throne. He weighted the English Church with a Scotch Establishment, and sank both. Again: If we could conceive—happily it is almost inconceivable—that an Episcopal Church was established in Scotland now, is it not plain that the Scotch members would be palled to a man against all establishments, instead of being, as now, divided upon the subject? Upon the lowest grounds of strategy the friends of the English Church ought to free their cause from its perilous alliance with the Irish Establishment. The alien establishment in Ireland has failed entirely to recommend itself to the Irish nation, and to bind the English and Irish churches together is to bind the living to the dead. In the same way it is impossible for any one who will candidly consider the facts of the case to deny that the Irish Church is a hindrance to Protestantism. Ireland is the only Catholic country in Europe, except Spain, where the ultramontane party is supreme. The establishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland makes conversion to it appear desertion from the weaker side, and thus arrays the sentiment which is especially strong in the Irish people against any disposition to admit Protestant ideas. If we turn to America we find a constant complaint from the priests that the Irishman in the second or third generation ceases to be a Catholic, and we are driven to the irresistible conclusion that the Irish Establishment, through the antagonism it generates, has hindered rather than assisted Protestantism. It is, indeed, a mockery to those who understand that the essence of Protestantism is the independence of religious belief, to believe that it can be propagated by an institution which is founded and maintained on the idea of compulsion. The Irish Establishment is a practical denial of the faith it preaches. It is not supported by the free judgment of the Irish nation, but by the absurd power of Great Britain.

Sects in the United States.

Statistics of religious bodies are not always easily ascertainable, nor do they allow of ready estimates. Perhaps the recent report of the Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, of this city, made to the Evangelical Alliance at Amsterdam, may be accepted as, in the main, accurate. His figures are as follows:

	Churches.	Communicants.
Roman Catholics	3,800	4,000,000
Methodists	10,460	2,000,000
Baptists	17,220	1,960,000
Presbyterians	5,000	700,000
Lutherans	2,900	323,000
Prot. Episcopalians	2,300	161,200
German Reformed	1,180	210,000
Dutch Reformed	450	60,000

No estimate is made in this table of the non-trinitarian bodies, which, including the Spiritualists with the Unitarians and Universalists, are very numerous, although widely scattered.

As yet no attempt has been made to compute the practically non-Christian portions of the community. This would be found very, and increasingly large in all the great cities. Especially in New York, the Jews and the class usually known as Deists are exceedingly numerous.

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SUNDAY APPEAL.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6, 1868

For President..........HORATIO SEYMOUR
For Vice-President......FRANK P. BLAIR.

TENNESSEE.
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
For Congress..........JOHN W. LEFTWICH.
For Elector..........W. W. VAUGHAN.

THE NEWS.

Napoleon's fete day cost Paris $100,000.

A white swallow has been seen in Northfield, Vt.

There are 250 Bibles and 1,200 prisoners in Sing Sing Prison.

San Francisco has the credit of consuming 150,000 cigars every day.

The Paris Mint is capable of coining 1,200 twenty franc pieces a minute.

A direct line of steamers is about to be established between Bremen and New Orleans.

John Platt is writing up Prentice for the Cincinnati *Chronicle*.

Thurlow Weed is going to Switzerland with Dr. Holland and the Countess of Kent.

Prof. Agassiz is looking at the Iron Mountain, in Missouri.

Two ladies of the highest social position were recently brickbatted by some Radical negroes in Charleston, S. C.

Water is so scarce in the vicinity of Fort Laramie that it is sometimes carried 100 miles. Bad whisky—that is a different matter.

The anti-Aldenite wing of the Radical party have nominated H. H. Thornburg for the Mayoralty of Nashville.

The body of Elija Burns, a once noted horse thief of Middle Tennessee, was found a day or two since in Elk river, bearing evident marks of deceased having been lynched for his crimes.

The army of Switzerland numbers 203,608 men, of whom 719 belong to the staff, 87,730 to the active contingent, 49,765 to the reserve, and 65,350 to the landwehr.

Last year the English postoffice carried thirty letters to each inhabitant; in Scotland the letters numbered twenty-eight, and in Ireland ten to each person.

The machine company at Taunton, Mass., are about to build the largest pulley in the State for their own use. It will be thirty feet in diameter, and the lathe in which it is to be constructed will cost over $5000.

Moscow, Russia, is in a bad way. A drouth deprives the surrounding country of vegetation; the woods in the neighborhood are on fire, and the streets of the city are filled with smoke.

Niblo's Garden Theater, New York, is sub-let by Mr. Wheatley to Mr. Palmer for three years. Mr. Wheatley, for merely transferring the lease, gets $50,000.

The publication of the correspondence of Napoleon I, goes on, and has reached the twenty-fourth volume. This refers entirely to the fatal Moscow campaign, and is probably the best history of it that is attainable.

It is estimated that the leading crops of California, now maturing, will yield of wheat, 20,000,000 bushels; oats, 2,200,000 bushels; barley, 10,000,000 bushels; hay, 650,000 tons.

The cars are now running between St. Joseph, Council Bluffs and Omaha, putting St. Louis in direct connection with the Pacific Railroad, now being pushed across the Continent.

A French paper mentions that a gentleman, whose cellar has been greatly infested with rats, found that they disappeared very soon after he had placed a cask of petroleum in the place.

John C. Calhoun, when a law student, at Litchfield, used to write his name on the walls of his room. Recently, several thicknesses of paper-hanging were torn from the walls, and his signature was found in many places.

E. A. Pollard is editing a new political paper in New York, entitled "The Political Pamphlet," the first number of which is conspicuous for an outrageous and meanly malignant attack on Mr. Jefferson Davis.

A French journalist seriously suggests what he terms the propriety of mounting the police of Paris on velocipedes. They will, he argues, enable the guardians of the public morals to overtake any fleeing thief without difficulty.

At Lansing, Michigan, on Saturday, a tight-rope walker stretched his rope across the street, and attempted to walk it while under the influence of liquor, but on his way across the second time, fell from a distance of forty feet, striking on his shoulder. He lies at the point of death.

Dr. Gibbon, of North Carolina, read a paper at the Chicago Scientific Convention, in which he sought to show that a civilized people dwelt in North America anterior to the Indian races. His theory is based on the discovery of fossil human bones, and also of eleven Punic characters in Wisconsin.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of Friday gives the particulars of the shooting of a man named Waldeck, a brakeman on the Opelousas railroad, who was shot on the top of a box car by some person concealed in the canebrake. It is supposed he was murdered because of his being a Democrat.

We learn from the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Herald* that a party of engineers are now making a reconnoissance of the route from Little Rock to Fort Smith, with a view to the immediate construction of what is to be called the Southside Railroad, running between these points.

The Boston city government is a liberal patron of the photographic art. During the past year it expended $1525 for photographs and frames; the various committees of the Boston Councils very generously getting their own portraits taken at the public expense.

Upon a whaling bark which sailed from New London the other day, it is reported, was a young man who arrived in New York from a ten years' residence in China and California on the 20th, having in his possession $20,875. He took to gambling, and in one month was penniless.

A new married couple were robbed at the hotel in Savannah a day or two since. The robbers first administered chloroform, and so much of it that the groom did not awake until late next day, and the bride was not expected to recover.

The Nashville *Banner* of Friday says: At a meeting of the Directors of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Wednesday, the lease of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad was agreed to, and Mr. A. Landes elected Superintendent of that road. All the necessary papers in regard to the turning over the Northwestern road to the management of the Directors of the Chattanooga Railroad was signed yesterday, and possession taken of the former.

Near Johnstown, on the Pennsylvania Railway, last week, a locomotive ran away. It was on a steep grade—about ninety feet to a mile—when a steam-chest exploded, and the locomotive began descending the hill at a fearful pace. The engineer and fireman were compelled to jump off while it was running forty miles an hour, and fortunately escaped without serious injury. The runaway engine, with constantly accelerated speed, rushed down the hill, and collided with a freight train, a number of the cars of which were completely wrecked.

The Fort Smith *Herald*, of August 30, says: We learn from Major E. C. Boudinot that the Cherokee delegation concluded a treaty with the Government, in which a large amount of land lying west of the Nation proper, known as the outlet, which was granted to the Cherokees by Gen. Jackson, in the treaty of 1835, was sold to the United States to settle the Indians of Kansas upon; and also, the treaty provides for the settlement of all monies now due the Indians under the various treaties made with the Cherokees since 1817. Taking the treaty altogether, it is a satisfactory one to the Government and the Cherokees.

A well-known Chicago merchant named Peck is under $25,000 bonds, for trial at next term of Court, charged with an attempt to poison his wife. In the legal investigation it transpired that Mr. Peck came home a few evenings ago with a powder which he said was put up by an eminent physician, and which he desired his wife would take, saying it would heal her at once. His uneasy manner and his anxiety that she should take it at once, made her suspicious, and on some pretext she got possession of the powder and refused to give it up. Next day she had it analyzed, and discovered that there was enough morphine in it to kill two men. A magistrate was sent for and took her deposition; the apothecary was also summoned, and Peck arrested and put upon bonds as stated.

THIS ISSUE.

We cannot permit this paper to pass to the public without expressing our thanks to our friends for the large measure of patronage evidenced in our advertising columns, and the immense edition we print to-day—the largest ever known in the history of the newspaper business in this city. As an earnest of our intention to deserve these manifestations of public approval, we confidently point to this day's paper, replete, as it is, with literary selections and the news of the day.

LEE—ROSECRANS.

On our first page, to-day, we publish the correspondence between these distinguished Generals. The simple dignity of the answer of our incomparable LEE is the best expression of the views and feelings of our people that has yet appeared. He says that we only want *peace, tranquility, the restoration of constitutional law, and the restoration of our birth right—self government.* No man can read the letter of General LEE, without feeling that in emerging from the self-imposed silence that has characterized him since the close of the war, he has added to his great services in behalf of the South, and deserves anew the heartfelt gratitude of her stricken people.

To General ROSECRANS we are indebted that the people of the North are to-day in possession of a guarantee of our peaceful intention that throughout the South meets with a hearty and enthusiastic—Amen.

After this, not one word should be uttered by the public men of the South that is not in harmony with these expressions of our representative man. They should, one and all, seek to imitate his dignity and brevity.

ELECTOR FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

A letter from a member of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party, informs us that Col. Sheiffe has been, by the Committee, elected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of George W. Jones as Elector for the State at large. The writer speaks of this gentleman as a "good man who will be able to do ample justice to any of those who may be opposed to him on the stump. He is a sober, upright man, and prosecutes his purposes fearlessly." Col. Sheiffe was an officer in the Federal army, of the rank with which he is titled, and served with distinction to the close of the war. He is the right man in the right place, and may be depended upon for yeoman's service.

THE CANVASS IN THIS STATE.

It will be gratifying to our readers to know that the Central Executive Comittee of the State have had a meeting at Nashville, have organized, and have prepared a plan of the campaign that will be laid before the public in a few days. A letter from one of its most thorough-going and practical members is before us, and from it we learn that a vigorous opposition to Radicalism has been determined upon. Under the auspices of the Committee (whose organization was too long delayed) clubs are being formed in every part of the State. They are looking up all the loose material of the party and are pushing "on the column." They have put themselves in possession of news from every part of the State, and are elated that so much spirit and energy and determination exists among the people. They meet everywhere hopeful men. In hamlet and village, town and city, they find the people inspired with the enthusiasm of victory. Colored as well as white men are laboring in the cause of Democracy, and Radicalism in every county is receiving the cold shoulder. The esprit of other and happier days has taken possession of the *people* of Tennessee and victory will be theirs.

SUGGESTIONS TO MERCHANTS.

Along the lines of our various railroads and banks of our streams—in every village, at every gin—capital from New York, Cincinnati and Louisville is trying to divert the cotton which properly belongs to this city, to their markets.

Capital from New York cannot afford to pay a higher price for cotton than Memphis. Why? Because it takes a longer time for returns to be made. Cotton bought for the New York market takes in transit from ten to twelve days, and the same occupied in making sales and returns. Coming back other seven days are consumed, requiring three weeks for a turn over of the capital employed.

Suppose Memphis makes he advances. She possesses already a fine market. The cotton can be brought here, sold, and the returns made within one week, so that only one third of the capital necessary for the purchase and controlling of the cotton for this market, as against New York, is required.

If profitable for New York how much more so for ourselves. There are firms with whom already arrangements have been made by New York and Cincinnatti houses, and cotton which properly belongs to Memphis will never reach it, because our merchants have, in this respect, neglected their own interest.

It is well known that the planter prefers, if the same facilities are offered to them from Memphis, to do their business here near at home, and there is still time for arrangements to be made that will control this cotton, which otherwise will be lost to this market.

Two pugilists indulged in a fisticuff encounter at Albuquerque, thirty-five miles from Santa Fe, on the 20th June. They fought 185 rounds, occupying six hours and nineteen minutes. One of them, "Jack," died ten minutes after the close of the fatal display, and the other, "Duffey," was carried from the ground more dead than alive.

Card from Hon. John Morrissey.

To the Editor of the World:

Sir: My attention has been called to a statement going the rounds of the press, that I have money bet against the election of Seymour and Blair, and that I am going to support Grant. I ask the privilege of your columns to say that such statements are false. I have not a dollar in money or property of any kind bet against the nominees of the Democratic party. I intend to support the Democratic ticket, as I have done through life. These stories have been put in circulation by my enemies. Those who know me understand my fidelity to the Democratic party. I claim the right to differ in regard to nominations, but never bolt regular nominations. Respectfully, yours,

JOHN MORRISSEY.

NEW YORK, August 26.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT.—This is the name of a new weekly to be published in Camden, Ark., and of which Messrs. C. Thrower and E. W. Hill are to be Editors. We commend it to our readers for their patronage.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

TROY, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., September 5.—The pedestrian match in Rensaelear Park has been postponed until Tuesday.

FLORIDA.

KEY WEST, September 4.—The application to the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Dr. Mudd, Spangler and Arnold, confined at Dry Tortugas, has been refused.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, VT., Sept. 5.—Complete returns from all but six small towns, give Page's majority 26,774. The six towns not heard from gave 200 Radical majority last year, therefore Gov. Page's majority will be about 27,000.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 5.—The Republican Congressional Convention here, yesterday resulted in a split, two candidates, Connolly and Hubbard, being put in the field. Unless a compromise is effected, Becker, the Democratic candidate, is certain to be elected.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, September 5.—Frank Leslie, of New York, has sued the Boston *Post* for libel, claiming damages of $20,000. The obnoxious paragraph stated that Leslie had arrived at Richfield Springs with a lady and two fast horses, and it is asserted by the prosecutor that the paragraph intimated improper relations between the lady and himself.

NEBRASKA.

DENVER, September 5.—A special from Denver Colorado, of yesterday, says the Colfax party, with Gov. Hunt and family, have just arrived, safe and well, with a band of Indians at their head. At the time of the Indian outbreak they were in the valley of the Arkansas river west of the South Fork, and a band of the Ute tribe, always faithful and friendly to the whites, being informed of it by a messenger from Gov. Hunt, sent a band of their braves, who escorted the party back to Denver.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 5.—Admiral Thatcher and several other naval officers arrived here from California to-day.

Gen. Rosecrans had an interview with Gov. Seymour at the Astor House to-day.

Six robbers entered the house of P. Butler at Owassy Point, on the Hudson river, this morning, took away a safe and carried it across the river where it was bursted open and robbed of $500,000. They were traced here, but have not been captured.

The Cosas Island gold hunting expedition which left here last June, has returned unsuccessful.

Another attempt made at a revolution in Chirriqui Island, had been quelled.

Some shocks of earthquake had occurred in Peru. The damage is not known, but is supposed to be great. No lives were lost.

President Baltre had been installed, and Congress had assembled.

FOREIGN.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 5.—A fire occurred among the shipping at the Docks, last night. The extent of the damage is unknown, but it is heavy.

BERLIN, September 5.—The ship Germania, hence on an Arctic exploration, was spoken in latitude North 80° 30', longitude 5° East; all well.

LACERNE, September 5.—Schunerbern, the chemist, died yesterday.

PARIS, September 5.—The *Constitutionelle*, reports emphatic assurances of peace.

ROME, September 5.—Count Sartigus presented a letter of recall to the Pope, yesterday, and left for Paris.

LONDON, September 5.—The *Standard*, this morning, considers the non-settlement of the Alabama claims, and insists that it is no fault of England, as she has always been ready to settle the dispute and return to friendship; and also says that England has always been more disposed to a real alliance than the United States.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The matter of armed resistance to the processes of the United States courts in Larue, Wilson and Marion counties, Kentucky, has been referred to the Secretary of War who has taken prompt action in the premises, and who will be governed by the opinion of the Attorney General. He addressed the Marshal of Florida, on the 20th ult., and applied to his case, viz: That the law gives the marshal power to command necessary assistance in the execution of a process within his district, and that the military are not exempt from obligation to obey, in common with all others, his summons, in cases of necessity.

Councilman Scawell and Joe Coburn went into a fight in a notorious bar-room in Houston last night. Scawell drew a knife and stabbed Coburn about the head and neck severely. Of course there were "no arrests."

George Boyce and Charlie Wilmet, charged with stealing $21,000 worth of bonds from Mr. Morris, a broker of Wall street, were this morning discharged.

A negro woman named Seanman was held for trial to-day on a charge of passing money stolen from the Treasury Department by her husband.

Gen. Dent, of Gen. Grant's staff, who accompanied the latter in his recent tour, returned here last evening accompanied by the second son of Grant.

Gen. Grant is now residing on a farm near St. Louis.

Gen. Dent remains here a short time, when he will return to St. Louis and accompany Gen. Grant to this city, about the middle of October.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 5.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; sales 600 bales; uplands 29½c. Flour irregular. Wheat dull and declining; spring scarce. Whisky 65c in bond. Rice dull. Coffee, fair request. Sugar quiet, Cuba 10½@11c. Molasses quiet.

Dry Goods—Cotton fabrics, Atlantic A, 17c; sheetings and calicoes unchanged.

Money is in good demand; call loans 2@3c; sterling steady 9@9½c; gold 44¾; old Tennessees 67¾@69; new 67@68.

Evening, 12:20 p.m.—Gold 144¼; 5-20s, coupons '81, 114; '62, 113¾; '64, 109½; '65, 111¼; 5-20s, new issue, 108¾; '68, 108¾; 10-40s, coupons, 105. Government bonds steady. Tennessee bonds, old issue, 67¾; new, 66¾.

Cotton tending downward.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.—Cotton quiet but steady; sales 208 bales; receipts 465; middlings 27c. Sterling 56@57¼. New York sight par@¼ premium. Gold 43¼. Sugar nominally unchanged; stock of Cuba in first hands is about 1000 boxes and 100 hhds. Molasses neglected. Flour easy, superfine $7@7 25; treble extra $8 50@10 50; choice A $14. Corn steady $1 07@1 12. Oats firm 65c. Bran firm $1 30 per ton. Hay, Western 2@26c. Pork $30½c. Bacon dull, shoulders 13¾@14c; clear sides 18c. Lard easy, in tierces 19c; keg 22c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 5.—Tobacco dull; sales at $7@14 for lugs to medium leaf. Wheat $2@2 05. Flour, superfine $6 75@7. Corn 85@90c. Oats 45@50c. Rye $1 22@1 30. Pork $29. Lard 18¾c. Bacon, shoulders 15¾c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¼c. Bulk shoulders 12¾c; clear sides 16½c. Whisky, raw and free $1 27@$1 30.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Flour, superfine $6@6 75. Wheat $1 8@2 55. Oats 52@57c. Pork $28 65. Bacon 13¾, 16¾@17¼c; hams 20c. Lard 18¾@19½c. Whisky $1 25.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 5.—Flour firm and quiet, family $9 50@9 75. Wheat $1 95@2. Corn $1@1 03. Whisky 70c in bond. Oats 55c. Pork $29. Bulk meats 12¼@14½c. Bacon, shoulders 14½c; clear sides 17½c; hams 20@22c. Lard 18¾@18½c. Sugar 18@18½c. Coffee 21@23c. Butter 33@37c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 5—Evening.—Cotton easier; uplands 10¾d; Orleans 11d.

TENNESSEE MILITIA.

Brownlow on the War of Races.

Brownlow, in his paper, the Knoxville *Whig* of Wednesday, says "if the militia is authorized, and he finds it necessary to call them out, they will be ordered out to whatever extent he may deem it necessary to protect loyal men—white or black."

"But," he adds, "it is not well to give the rebels and bad men in the State, generally, any occasion or pretext for beginning the "war of races" so much desired and so often predicted, and therefore," he concludes:

"The Governor, on this account, may not at first call out any but the white troops, so that no shadow of excuse can remain for white men murdering and beating the black men. But, if the white militia are inadequate to suppress riot and insubordination, then the colored troops, which will be held as a reserve corps, will be called out in sufficient strength to put down all resistance to the State authorities."

TENNESSEE RADS.

Brownlow on the Black-black Sheep of the Flock.

Under the heading of "Disgraceful and Infamous," Brownlow thus relieves himself in the last number of the Knoxville *Whig*:

In some sections of the State, where there are scrambles for office, there are persons of the Republican party denouncing and blackguarding each other at a more furious and bitter rate than they have ever been abused by the rebels. If the parties we refer to would content themselves by establishing that each other are personally corrupt and have been guilty of crimes which should consign them to hell or the penitentiary, it would be a good thing, for it proves nothing against the *principles* of any party to show that there are certain bad men who identify themselves with them from bad motives. In his Knoxville speech, last summer, Etheridge said every time he had been a candidate for office, "some men have voted for me who ought to have been in the penitentiary when they cast their ballot."

The parties we refer to—these ulcers on the body politic—are not satisfied with showing, or attempting to show, the vileness of their enemies' natures. They go farther. They tell base lies, affecting every Republican in the State. They make statements basely slanderous of the principles and policy of the party they profess to support. In the blindness of their rage at disappointed hopes, they do this to bring to their support the rebel party, and for the sake of gratifying personal spite they furnish the enemy with great clubs, made out of monstrous lies, to strike the great cause represented by Grant and Colfax. Loyal men should look out for such black sheep in white covering, and when they detect them, kick them from the fold as unceremoniously as a gentleman would kick a mangy dog from his parlor.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

The Mayor of Nashville Bound Over to the Criminal Court.

A great deal of interest was yesterday manifested in regard to the decision of Justices Cassetty and Pohl, in the case of Mayor Alden, charged with forcibly bribing an elector. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour announced for the rendering of the decision, the office of Justice Cassetty was crowded until standing room was at a premium.

Justice Cassetty said that they had listened with the utmost patience to the facts deposed, the argument of counsel and the authorities relied upon in this cause. From the proof it appeared that one J. F. McFarland was employed by the corporation of Nashville; that his salary was $1 50 per day; that he was notified by the Mayor, A. E. Alden, of said city, that if he did continue to oppose his administration and his re-election, he should be discharged. That he declined to sustain his administration or to support him in that relation; that another man was chosen in his stead who would vote for the said Alden for said salary; and said McFarland was discharged because of his failure to agree so to vote. The authorities relied upon by counsel for the prosecution and defense were as follows, viz: Code of Tennessee, section 4894, page 876, also section 4900, and the common law. But they confessed that these authorities did not satisfy them, and therefore for a definition of bribery they referred to 3d Greenleaf, page 76, section 71, and by this additional authority were persuaded that this cause, under the facts presented and authorities relied upon, a cause which should be inquired into by the peers of said Alden.

If a candidate or person pretended to influence the vote of an elector it was a misdemeanor and a violation of the statute. It was intended by our forefathers, who framed the Constitution, that a man, in casting his vote, should be free and undisturbed.

Mayor Alden was bound over in the sum of $1000, with Gen. George Maney and J. G. Ogden as securities for his appearance before the present term of the Criminal Court.

Just after the decision had been rendered, and before Alden had yet signed his bond, alluding to McFarland, he remarked, "I will put out more of the same stripe."

THE Natal (South Africa) *Mercury* gives a horrible account of the slave trade carried on by the Boers of the Transvaal Republic. The Boers make expeditions against the native tribes, kill the adults, and carry off the children into slavery. The Rev. Mr. Ludorf, an old Dutch minister, stated in a public meeting of the Boers, that on one occasion, near Zoutspanberg, "a number of native children, too young to be removed, were covered with long grass and burned alive," and no one contradicted him. The London *Spectator* says: "The British Government is determined to protect the Basutos against these raids, and the Boers have sent envoys to Europe to protest against its conduct, and to procure aid for the Republic. They ought to obtain a hearty reception from the gentlemen who adhered to the South, and subscribed to the Eyre Defense Fund."

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Angerona Lodge No. 168, are requested to attend the regular monthly communication to-morrow (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. All Masons in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

By order JOHN ZENT, W. M.
JOHN BEAMISH, Secretary. sep6 2t

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms with Board, at 161 Second street. References required. sep6

Second Ward Democratic Club.

REGULAR meeting of this Club will be held on TUESDAY, September 8, at 8½ p.m. As this will be the last meeting before the Demonstration, it is hoped that the members will be prompt in their attendance, as there will be business of importance to make the turn-out a success.
a 6 3t J. H. LAWRENCE, Rec. Sec'y.

A SPECIAL meeting is called of the Sixth Ward Democratic Club on Monday, the 7th instant, at 8½ o'clock, at Waldran Block, No. 450 Main street. It is earnestly desired that each and every member of the Ward will be present. All friends of the cause are respectfully invited to attend. Col. A. H. Douglas and others will address the meeting. The Ladies of the 6th Ward are cordially invited to attend the above meeting.
By order of R. J. MORGAN, Pres't.
D. GENSBURGER, Rec. Sec'y. sep6 2t

LOST.—A Check, No. 4228, dated September 5, 1868, drawn by Galbreath, Stewart & Co., on the Jackson Insurance Company, and payable to R. S. Taylor & Co. or bearer, for $452 58. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, as payment has been stopped. sep6 1t

N. R. JUDSON, Mishawaka, Ind. J. C. ALEXANDER
T. H. JUDSON, R. G. MATTHEWS.

JUDSON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
Rooms 35 & 36, Lee Block, Union street,
Memphis, Tenn.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to our customers. Also, all cotton shipped to us will be covered by our open policy of insurance, unless otherwise instructed. sep6 3m

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

Notice.

ALL persons whom it may concern are hereby notified that Certificate No. 219 for eight shares, and Certificate No. 1046 for five shares of stock in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad having been lost or mislaid, application has been made for a re-issue of said stock.
MATTHEW J. COX.
Memphis, May 5, 1868. sep6 1t

E. O. HURD. BURCKHARDT & CO.
E. O. HURD & CO.,
Cotton Commission Merchants,
No. 101 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati.
LIBERAL advances made on consignments. Orders for Goods solicited. sep6 1y

A CARD.

A REPORT having obtained credence that I have withdrawn from the LIFE INSURANCE business, I take this method of notifying the Public that I am still connected with
The New York Life Insurance Company.
Feeling thankful for the liberal patronage which has been heretofore bestowed on me by my friends in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same.
I have also associated with me in business, Mr. T. C. CASKIN, formerly of South Carolina, a gentleman I cordially recommend to my friends and patrons. S. D. McCLURE.
sep6

SALE OF REAL ESTATE

THE County Court Clerk will sell, at his office, on
Monday, September 7, 1868,
Between 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., two Building Lots on Webster street, in the Overton tract. These lots are very desirable, and will be sold at a bargain.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in six and twelve months. sep6 2t

J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS. H. M. NEELY.
BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
COTTON FACTORS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
BOAT AND BAR STORES,
No. 276 Front Street,
(Between Court and Madison,)
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
se6 3m

CONCERT
COMPLIMENTARY TO
Miss NORA BRADFORD
—AT—
NEW MEMPHIS THEATER,
Tuesday Evening, September 8, '68.

PERFORMERS:
Miss NORA BRADFORD,
Miss MATHILDE DIMITRY,
Mrs. ANNIE CHAMBERS KETCHUM,
Mr. H. A. SABATZKY,
Mr. F. KATZENBACH,
Mr. HENRY SEYFERT,
Mr. HENRY HOLLENBERG,
Mr. K. SCHULZE,
Mr. LEO HERZOG.
H. A. SABATZKY, Director.

PROGRAMME:
1. OVERTURE—Poet and Peasant—4 hands—Suppe.
2. VOCAL DUET—Holy Mother, Guide his Footsteps—Maritana—Wallace.
3. REC. AND CAVATINA—Oh, qual a Prima—Ione—Petrella.
4. PIANO SOLO—Rigoletto—Liszt.
5. GRAND DUO—Non venni inai si mesto—Robert Devereux—Donnizetti.
6. RECITATION—Godiva—Tennyson.
7. DUO, Violin and Piano—Robert C. Diable—Meyebeer.
8. SONG—Farewell—Granam.
9. GRAND DUO—Violin and Piano—Deseriot & Osborne.
10. BALLAD—Kathleen Mavourneen—Crouch.
11. QUARTETT—Good Night—Martha—Flotow

Tickets, $1. Secured Seats, without extra charge, at F. Katzenback's Music Store, No. 317 Main street. sep6 3t

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

THE Sixty-first Annual Session of the School of Medicine in the University of Maryland will commence on the 19th of OCTOBER, 1868, and will end on the 1st of March, 1869. There will be a preliminary Course of Lectures, beginning on Monday, October 5.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.
NATHAN R SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
WM E. A. AIKEN, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
G. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics.
RICHARD McSHERRY, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
SAMUEL C. CHEW, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
FRANK DONALDSON, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Hygiene and General Pathology.
WM. T. HOWARD, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES H. BUTLER, M. D. Demonstrator and Adjunct to the Professor of Anatomy.

The fees for the full course are $120. For Matriculation $5. For Practical Anatomy $10.
The University Hospital, (or Infirmary,) attached to the College, ranks among the first Clinical Schools in the country. It affords a great variety in the forms of disease always under treatment. Surgical Operations, and Clinical Lectures on Surgery, Practical Medicine and the Diseases of Women and Children, are constituent parts of the daily instruction given by the respective Professors of this institution.
Students desiring to perfect themselves in *specialties* can take courses of private instruction from Adjuncts attached to the various Chairs.
GEO. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D., Dean.
sep6 6t

DRY GOODS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.
Cash! Cash!

WE are daily receiving very heavy shipments of
Fall and Winter Goods,
—EMBRACING—
English, French and American Dress Fabrics,
Southern Made Osnaburgs, Shirtings and Sheetings,
Cotton, Wool and Silk Hosiery and Gloves,
8, 10, 11 and 12 1-4 Bed Blankets,
Canton and all Wool Flannels,
—AND—
A General Assortment of Notions.

TERMS CASH.
ONE PRICE.
NO DEVIATION.

We have suspended ALL accounts (except to Merchants), and have reduced our prices. We sell FOR CASH, and hope no one will ask time on purchase. HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,
SOUTHERN PALACE,
sep3 3m 302 Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.
Open to Madison
Overland Route to Little Rock.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:
GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.
COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 1:30 p.m.
The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.
Trains at Madison connect with the Stage Line between Madison and Devall's Bluff.
Passengers leaving Memphis at 7:30 a.m. arrive in Little Rock at 5 p.m. next day.
Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.
Freights for Madison or way stations received by P. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.
Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.
Office of Road, No. 12 Jefferson street.
au29 tf J. W. ROBERTSON, Gen. Sup't.

F. J. ATTWOOD. W. F. ANDERSON.
Notice of Removal.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON, Cotton Factors, General Produce and Commission Merchants, have removed their business to No. 350 Main street, between Union and Gayoso streets.
Memphis, September 1, 1868. sep6 1m

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

J. M. GOODBAR, J. R. S. GILLILAND,
GOODBAR & GILLILAND,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
HATS AND CAPS,
No. 201 Main Street, Webster Block,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Our Fall Stock is now complete, to which we invite the attention of all Merchants.
sep6 2m

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.
RICE, STIX & CO.,
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,
319 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
13 White Street, New York.
Our facilities are such that we can offer Goods at New York Jobbers' prices. sep6 1m

C. C. WARD & BROTHER,
SUCCESSORS TO WARD & LeGUERE,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS
Corner Main and Adams Streets,
OPPOSITE WORSHAM HOUSE.
We pay particular attention to Filling Orders for Physicians and Families.
sep6 1m

WOODRUFF & CO.,
No. 179 Main Street,
Memphis : : : : Tennessee.



—DEALERS IN—
CARRIAGES,
ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES,
Park Phætons, Buggies, Wagons
AND ALL KINDS OF
Carriage and Wagon Material,
Iron, Springs, Axles, Bolts,
SPOKES, HUBS,
Enameled Leather, Enameled Duck
Cloths, Damask, Carpets,
White Lead, Paints and Oils,
All of which are offered at low prices.
sep6 2m

H. COWPERTHWAIT, L. H. CHAPMAN, W. F. BOYLE
Cowperthwait, Chapman & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
PRINTERS & BINDERS,
279 1-2 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
We have the largest stock of Stationery in the Southwest; Miscellaneous, School and Medical Books. Also, a large assortment of Prayer, Hymn and Music Books for all denominations. All the late Novels, "Foul Play," by Chas. Reade; "Moonstone," by Wilkie Collins; "Into the Light," and "Simplicity and Fascination," "Planchette," "The Little Wonder." We will sell at the lowest prices. sep6 1m

ALLISON BROS.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE,
GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. Carver & Co.'s Improved Cotton Gins,
MacNeale & Urban's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
Tennessee Charcoal and Kentucky Iron,
270 Front Street.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, which we are now daily receiving, before making their purchases elsewhere. Our Stock is large and complete, embracing every variety in a GENERAL HARDWARE BUSINESS, and we feel assured that we can offer the Merchants superior inducements to trade with us. We are determined to suit them in prices. Come and see.
sep6 3m ALLISON BROS.

Regular Memphis, White and Little Red River Thursday Packet.
DES ARC
JOHN D. ELLIOTT, Master; CAD. J. HANKS and MAT GLASS, Clerks.
THE steamer DES ARC having been put in thorough repair, will enter the MEMPHIS AND WHITE RIVER TRADE permanently on THURSDAY, the 3d day of September, 1868, leaving Memphis every Thursday for all points on White and Little Red rivers, connecting at Devall's Bluff with trains for Little Rock. Leaves Devall's Bluff for Memphis every Monday on arrival of train.
NOTICE.—To the Merchants of Memphis—The steamer DES ARC will resume her trips in the White River Trade on Thursday, the 3d day of September, 1868, and as I am satisfied that it is the wish of both the planter and merchant that the local packets receive and transport merchandise on which there is C. O. D. charges, and in view of the fact that the refusal to transport such freight has operated very much against the trade of Memphis, the steamer DES ARC (a home packet, owned and controlled in Memphis) will on resuming her trips, receive all C. O. D. freight, and collect free of charge.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
5 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.
sep6

THE OLDEST DRY GOODS HOUSE IN MEMPHIS
We take this method to inform
OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC,
That we are now receiving and exposing for sale one of the largest Stocks of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
—IN THE—
Southern States,
Which we offer on as REASONABLE TERMS as any House in this or any other city.
OUR WHOLESALE STOCK
Is worthy the attention of ALL DEALERS throughout the Country, as each line comprises a full assortment, and will be sold as low as any house will sell them, South of Mason's and Dixon's Line.
OUR RETAIL STOCK
Is under the immediate supervision of one of the partners of the concern. Our facilities in the Eastern Market enable us to at all times have on hand the latest styles of all kinds of Goods in our line, including a large line of **Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, etc., etc.** *We make no pretensions. All we ask is for you to TRY US, and judge for yourselves.*
A. SEESSEL & SON,
sep6 6m MAIN STREET.

CHURCH & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
SCHOOL FURNITURE AND APPARATUS,
RULED AND FLAT PAPERS, PRINTING INKS, ETC.
Exclusive Agents for the unrivaled VIOLET COMMERCIAL WRITING FLUID; keep constantly a large variety of Initial PAPER and ENVELOPES; also, Prang's Chromo-Lithographs. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, with everything in the Book and Stationery line.
CHURCH & CO.,
sep6 1m 315 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

NEW YORK LIFE
Insurance Company.
S. D. McCLURE. | McCLURE & CASKIN, | THEO. C. CASKIN
GENERAL AGENTS,
OFFICE, 279 1-2 MAIN ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.
Cash Assets Over : $10,000,000 00
BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY PURELY MUTUAL.
THIS is one of the OLDEST INSTITUTIONS of the kind in America, having been chartered in the year 1841, and commenced business in May, 1845.
During the twenty-three years of its existence, it has issued Policies upon the lives of more than FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, and has paid in losses $5,000,000 to the families and representatives of those who have deceased while members of the Company.
Special care in the selection of its risks, strict economy, and a safe and judicious investment of its funds, emphatically characterize the management of this Company.
Policies are issued in all the favorable forms which experience has indicated as favorable to the assured, and can be made payable at a specified time during the lifetime of the assured or at death. Premiums may be paid annually, semi annually or quarterly.
au23 dawtf McCLURE & CASKIN, General Agents.

CHANCERY SALE.
Chancery Sale
—OF THE—
OVERTON HOTEL.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court of Memphis, entered on the 28th day of February, 1868, for the sum of $58,766 26, against J. M. Keating, B. B. Waddell and Coleman Boyd, we, the undersigned, Trustees and Commissioners of the said Court, will,
On the 10th Day of October Next,
Between the hours of 10 o'clock and 4, in front of the said Hotel, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months, the said Memphis Overton Hotel and the land on which the same stands, being the following lots, on the plan of the city of Memphis, to-wit: 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, situate on the northwest corner of Main and Poplar streets in the city of Memphis, and embracing the block bounded by said Popler and Main streets and Center alley, and an alley bounding said property on the north.
Redemption waived by the decree. The successful bidder will be required to execute notes for the purchase money with the most undoubted security before the sale is closed, and on failure, the sale will be continued, reopening on the last preceding bid.
The title is perfect, as we are advised, but we do not personally warrant the same.
EDGAR McDAVITT,
F. TITUS,
au8 lawtwid Trustees and Commissioners

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HOME OFFICE, No. 513 Olive Street,
ST. LOUIS.
D. A. JANUARY, President.
JAS. H. LUCAS, Vice-Preside't.
WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.
J. S. MILLER, Ass't Secretary.
WM. N. BENTON, Gen'l Agent.
DIRECTORS:
James H. Lucas, Samuel Willi, Theodore Laveille, Charles H. Peck, Robert K. Woods, Jules Valle, Geo. R. Robinson, Robert E. Carr, John F. Thornton, David K. Ferguson, Hon. John Hogan, Henry Overstolz, Nicholas Schaeffer, William T. Gay, Wm. C. Jamison, R. P. Hanenkamp, L. H. Baker, D. A. January, Wm. J. Lewis, F. Rozier, Jr., Jacob Tamm.
Assets, June 1, 1868, over $3,000,000
Issues Policies on ALL THE MOST APPROVED NON-FORFEITING PLANS, on as good terms as any Company.
No Restrictions upon Acclimated Persons, or to RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.
MEMPHIS BOARD OF REFERENCE;
Wormeley, Joy & Co., Aydlett, Robinson & Co., S. M. Webb & Co., Toof, Phillips & Co., Lacey & McGhee, N. Coronna, A. E. Frankland, Jacob Alexander, Clapp, Vance & Anderson, General N. B. Forrest, General J. R. Chalmers, Com. Joseph E. Montgomery, Judge J. P. Caruthers, Rev. S. H. Ford, D.D., Rev. J. R. Graves, Judge Phineas T. Scruggs, Gallaway, Hampton Co., DeSoto Insurance Company.
AGENCY OFFICE IN MEMPHIS—No. 43 Madison street, Kit Williams' Block.
McMAHON & OTIS,
State Agents for West Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and North Louisiana.
N. S. OTIS..........J. H. McMAHON
je21 3m

JOHN E. BURKE,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—No. 34 Union street, between Main and Second.
ELDON HIGH, Deputy Constable. au28 1m

$1 00 Premium
FOR THE LARGEST EAR OF CORN DElivered to
E. P. BATES & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
au25 3m No. 266 Front street.

TRUST SALES.

Trust Sale.

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868, AT THE hall of the Chamber of Commerce, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Memphis, at 12 o'clock, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, lot 77, in the Ragland sub-division, situated on east side of Ragland avenue, 60 feet front by 185 feet depth, on which is erected a comfortable Cottage. The sale is made by virtue of a Trust Deed to me from J. W. Moore and Leander Slaughter.
Redemption waived. Title perfect, but I sell and convey only as Trustee.
au.8 JOHN P. TREZEVANT, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by S. C. Eveleth, on November 11th, 1861, and registered in the Register's Office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 50, pages 128 and 129, I will, on
Tuesday, the 29th day of September, 1868,
at 11 o'clock a.m., on Second street, at the Southeast corner of Court Square, in the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, offer for sale, at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, designated and described as follows, to wit: Being parts of Lots Nos. 55 and 54, on John S. Claybrook's plan or plot of subdivision of a one hundred acre tract of land near Memphis, beginning on the north side of Henry street, at a stake one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet east from the southeast corner of Belleview Lot No. 56; thence north parallel with the east boundary line of said Lot No. 56, seven chains to a stake; south eighty-nine degrees east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet from the northeast corner of said lot No. 56; thence south eighty-nine degrees east, eight 52-100 (8 52-100) chains, (less 175 feet) to the west side of Post and Rail avenue; thence south seven (7) chains with west side of Post and Rail avenue, to southeast corner of said lot No 55; thence north 89° west with north side of Henry street eight 52-100 (8 52-100) chains (less 175 feet) to the beginning corner, containing about four acres.
I will sell said land to pay the balance due on the notes mentioned in the deed of trust, as directed by the beneficiary.
The equity of redemption is waived, and the title is believed to be good, but I shall sell and convey only as trustee.
au30 das td B. B. WADDELL, Trustee.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chicot Circuit Court on the Chancery side thereof, rendered at the December Term, A.D., 1867, of said Court, in a certain suit therein pending, wherein Richard R. Sessions was complainant and Walter Sessions was defendant, the undersigned, Commissioner, appointed by said Court, will sell, on the
First Monday of January, A.D., 1869,
It being the 4th day of January, 1869, on the premises, in said county of Chicot, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the land in said decree mentioned and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning two chains and sixty-five links west of the southeast corner of section 36 in township 16 S 2 west, at a stake, bearing trees maple, marked with a cross 24 inches in diameter; bears south 71° 30' west 40 links hackberry marked with a cross 15 inches in diameter; bears south 30°, east 45 links; thence west on township line 27 chains and 35 links to the southwest corner of section 36 and the southeast corner of section 35 corner red oak 18 inches in diameter, bearing north 54°, west 25 links; thence north on section line 20 chains to stake in field; thence west 40 chains to stake center of section 26; thence north 40 chains to half mile corner of sections 26 and 23 gum 15 inches in diameter, bearing north 34°, west 60 links; thence east 67 chains and 28 links to a mulberry post on bank of Old River Lake; thence meandering lake south 46°, east 8 chains and 28 links to stake; thence south 52° 30', east 21 chains 83 links to stake; thence south 50°, east 14 chains and 29 links to stake; thence south 62°, west (leaving stake) 58 chains and 60 links to stake; thence south 43° 30', east 49 chains to stake; thence south 26° 30', east 78 chains and 50 links to point of beginning, containing nine hundred (900) acres of land, being situate and lying in township 16, south, range 2 west. Also the following lands to-wit: West part of N W ¼ of section 3 W of bayou E fr'l, N W ¼ of section 3, S of bayou E fr'l ¼ S W ¼ section 3; N W ¼ S W ¼ section 3; T 17, S R 3 W; W ½ section 2; E ½ section 3, T 17, S R 2 W; east ½ section 35, T 15, S R 2 W, Also W ½ section 26; N E fr'l ¼ of same section; S E ¼ same section and S W fr'l ¼ section 24, T 16 S R 2 west, containing, with the 900 acres above described, twenty-seven hundred (2700) acres, more or less. All of the above described land fronts on Lake Chicot, about 2½ miles from Lake Village, in said county of Chicot and State of Arkansas, and the same will be sold in block or in quantities to suit purchasers in order to carry out said decree. This is one of the most valuable tracts of land in the South, about 1000 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a fine Steam Gin in good order, two good Dwelling Houses and brick quarters, sufficient to accommodate 100 hands.
Sale will take place at 12 o'clock m. on said day. L. H. SPRINGER,
Commissioner.
Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer copy eight weeks and send bill to this office. au28

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office--No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	4:15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. au16

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:20 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		6:00 a.m.
Somerville Accommodation daily (except Sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m.

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 273 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	6:40 a.m.	3:40 p.m.
Night Express	3:40 p.m.	9:15 a.m.

(City Time.)
Ticket offices No. 287½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Mission School No. 1 on Shelby street at 4½ p.m. Mission School No. 2 corner Clay and DeSoto streets, 3 p.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Union street. Sunday School at 9 a.m. Preaching at 10½ a.m. by Rev. W. M. Patterson, Pastor.

REV. F. H. BOWMAN, from Virginia, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Poplar streets, this (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock.

ELDER T. W. CASKEY will preach at Linden Street Christian Church, this morning at 11 o'clock and at 8 p.m.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Linden and Hernando—Rev. F. S. Petway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m. Rev. Dr. Winfield, of the Little Rock Conference, will preach at 8 p.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. D. E. Burns, at 11 o'clock a.m. and 7½ o'clock p.m. Bible Classes and Sabbath School at 9 a.m.

REV. J. W. ROGERS takes charge of Forest Hill Institute and will preach every Sunday to a new congregation in Memphis, which proposes building a Church on Shelby street.

THE REV. A. H. KERR, D.D., will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Main and Beal streets, this (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Adams street, corner of Third, Very Rev. J. A. Kelly, O. S. D., Pastor; Revs. J. H. Lynch, D. A. O'Brien and M. B. Fortune, O. S. D., Assistant Pastors. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. High Mass and Sermon, 10½ a.m. Sunday School and Catechism, 2½ p.m. Vespers and Lecture, 8 p.m. Pastoral residence, 84 Adams street.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat, D. D. Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

MISSION CHAPEL—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street—J. O. Steadman, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Service at 10½ a.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Poplar street, east of Adams, Richard Hines, D. D., Dean—Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Holy Communion celebrated on all Festivals and Saints' Days, and every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, except on the first Sunday in the month, when the celebration takes place at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, (TABERNACLE), Court street, between Second and Third, Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., pastor. Services, Sunday at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 p.m., and Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m. Young Men's Prayer Meeting Monday at 8 o'clock p.m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a.m. MARCUS COOPER, Supt.

LARGE lot of Hats, from bankrupt sales, at $1 25 apiece, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

HORATIO SEYMOUR (colored) had U. S. Grant, also colored, arrested yesterday, and carried before Squire Griffith on a peace warrant. Both were bound over to keep the peace of the State of Tennessee. Shades of the mighty!

FIRST BALE COTTON over the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and the first one from Fayette county, was received yesterday by David P. Hadden & Co., 202 Front street. It was grown by M. J. Knox, at Lafayette Depot, and classed Strict Middling.

The Knights Templar will, we learn, go to St. Louis as a body to attend the Grand Conclave of the State. We are also informed that the members of the Chapter and Council of Clarksville, Nashville and other points, will do the same.

CORRECTION.—In our synoptical report of the trade and commerce of Memphis for 1867-8, published yesterday, an error of so great magnitude as 100,000 barrels of pork was made. The report states that 119,000 barrels of pork had been received during the year where as but 19,000 were received.

JOE LOCKE has been investing in planchettes and has them for sale. He has also all the very latest reading matter, in the shape of weeklies, dailies and serials, on his tables. Interesting reading matter in abundance is offered by Joe to those who wish thus to while away the dull hours of Sunday.

CONJUGAL.—There were six marriage licenses returned during the past week, viz: James B. Vaughan to Mrs. T. V. Crawford, Wm. V. King to Mrs. Maria Williams, C. W. Black to Miss E. A. Jones, George Washington Sweesicks to Mrs. Maria Angelina Lavinia Jones, Robert D. Wallace to Miss Annie Seabrook, and W. H. Owen to Miss Sallie Browne. Much luck!

NEW CHURCH—SEATS FREE.—Our generous townsman, W. B. Greenlaw, gives, rent free, his magnificent hall to Rev. Dr. Rogers, for *regular services* Sunday, until he builds a church. These services will be inaugurated soon, and considering that Dr. Rogers has built six churches in Tennessee, and while Mr. Greenlaw has done more than any other citizen to make Memphis what it was, we look for great success in this new undertaking. The seats are all *free*.

THE VARIETIES.—This popular place of amusement is crowded nightly with our pleasure-seekers, who go thither to laugh at the merry sayings of the excellent jokers that Charlie Broome has provided for our amusement. Miss Nellie Whitney, among the old favorites, is back again, and nightly draws around her a crowd of admirers. The charming DeVere is also, as of old, a favorite that no new star can eclipse. All are good, however, and to particularize is to be invidious.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The White House, one of the oldest and most popular houses in the city, has determined to keep pace with the enterprise of its competitors, by reducing the price of drinks to fifteen cents, where the same quality of liquors which has so long sustained the reputation of this saloon will be dealt to its customers. Albert Garsman, a celebrated expert in concocting beverages, will be on hand to attend to his many friends. sep6 3t

MISS BRADFORD'S CONCERT.—In another column will be found the programme of Miss Bradford's concert. Among the names of those who figure prominently, in addition to the gifted lady to whom the entertainment is given, we see Miss Dimitry's and Prof. Sabatzky's. Those who have heard the glorious voices of these three, need no promises from us to insure them a most delightful evening. Tickets for reserved seats for sale at F. Katzenbach's music store, 317 Main street, and we advise those who have not already secured their seats to lose no time in doing so.

PEACHES! PEACHES!—Ten thousand bushels peaches wanted, by the Memphis Preserving Company, under the Gayoso House. 1w

PASSMORE'S RESIGNATION.

The Other Side of the Story.

Correspondence between Gen. Forrest and Ald. McDavitt.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 5, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Gentlemen: An article in your local column this morning, giving, as a reason for Alderman Passmore's resignation of his seat in the board of the "City Fathers," that I had brought a charge against him of corruption in the Nicholson pavement business, makes it necessary for me to reply thereto, especially as said article attempts to exonerate Mr. Passmore from all guilt in the matter, and seems to be a perfect justification of his course in the opinion of your local editor.

My reply will be found in the correspondence (herewith submitted) which took place to-day between General Forrest and myself, and which I hope you will do me the justice to publish. I have no comments to make upon it.

Very respectfully,
E. McDAVITT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 5, 1868.

General N. B. Forrest:

Dear Sir: Will you be kind enough to state, in writing, what you know about a certain transaction which took place between your late firm of "Forrest, Mitchell & Co.," and W. H. Passmore, by which he, (Passmore) is said to have received four Memphis City Bonds for his influence used in the Board of Aldermen for securing a contract to lay Nicholson pavement.

Very respectfully,
E. McDAVITT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 5, 1868.

E. McDAVITT, Esq:

Dear Sir: In reply to your note of inquiry of this date, I say: Mr. Joseph Mitchell, during our partnership of "Forrest, Mitchell & Co.," stated to me we owed W. H. Passmore four thousand dollars in city paving bonds, which he had promised to pay him for services or assistance in procuring the street paving contract. I refused to pay any portion of it. Soon after my partnership with Mitchell ceased, he controlling the contract, or the business under it. At a subsequent time Mitchell informed me he had paid Passmore the four thousand dollars, as promised, and I believe he had done so. Very respectfully,

N. B. FORREST.

[In submitting this correspondence to the public, it is proper for us to say that our commendations of Mr. Passmore were based upon our previous knowledge of him as an industrious citizen and his general attention to his duties as an alderman. If our readers will refer to yesterday's paper, they will see that, from the statement of Mr. Mitchell, we could not do less than suggest Mr. Passmore's exoneration from the charge of corruption and bribery. The above letters put a different face upon the matter. Mr. Passmore must answer them.—EDS. APPEAL.]

A CARD.

Messrs. Editors: Understanding that some parties, unknown to me, have been circulating a report to my injury, viz: that I unlawfully quit the Confederate army, I deem it necessary to publish the following certificates of my Commanders, in order that the tongue of the slanderer may not influence those who do not know me to look on me in the light of a dishonorable man. Respectfully, etc.,

GEO. MELLERSH.

Memphis, Tenn., September 5, 1868.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 4, 1868.

By request of Capt. Geo. Mellersh, I take pleasure in certifying, that after the re-organization of the army, at Corinth, in 1862, Capt. M. not having been re-elected to the Captaincy of his company, was duly and honorably discharged the service of the Confederate States, as per order of Gen. Braxton Bragg, General Commanding.

Having had the pleasure of being an associate company commander in the 154th Senior Tennessee Regiment, with Capt. M., I take pleasure in giving this, my testimony, to his worth as an officer in camp, and to his gallantry on the battle-field.

M. MAGEVENEY, JR.,
PHIL. T. ALLIN,
E. A. COLE,
W. R. LUCAS.

I take pleasure, as a member of Capt. M.'s company, in certifying that he was honorably discharged from the Confederate States army, and I know that Capt. M., in the discharge of *all* duties incident to his rank, was all that an honorable man and gallant officer could be.

W. F. SIMMONS.

I indorse the foregoing certificates in every respect.

J. A. SIMMONS.

I certify that Capt. Geo. Mellersh served in the Confederate army more than a year, and was honorably discharged. He only ceased to be an officer on the organization of the 154th Regiment. He was in all respects, a high-toned, honorable gentleman, and a true, brave soldier, and was regarded in all respects as one of the best officers in the regiment.

E. WOODWARD, Surgeon 154th.

Capt. Geo. Mellersh's general reputation, while in the Confederate army, was that of a brave soldier, efficient officer, and strict disciplinarian. The latter was generally understood as being the reason of his non-re-election. He was afterwards honorably discharged the service.

R. MITCHELL, M. D.,
W. Y. C. HUMES.

AN INSTITUTION OF HIGH CHARACTER.—So much has been said and written in favor of Life Insurance Companies on the *mutual* plan, that it is not deemed essential to repeat the same old story. Every business man knows that the small dealer, as well as the large trader, if he desires to prosper (and all business men do) he must insure his stock. If his means are slender he cannot afford to incur a total loss; and if they are large he can well afford to take out a policy that will prevent such a catastrophe. The same rule will apply to Life Policies, which have in so many instances proved of incalculable benefit, arising from wise foresight. When the vicissitudes to which all are subject are considered, the prudence of such investment is incontrovertible. Standing at the head of the list, is the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. It is most liberal in its terms and specifications, and in some respects is governed by principles it does not share with competitors, but stands alone in its liberality. The following may be mentioned by way of illustration, as peculiar to itself: If a party insure to-day for $5000, and pays one-half cash and one-half note, (on any table) and should die to-morrow, next week, next month, or next year, the full amount of the policy is paid—$5000, and no deduction of note. If payment is made *all cash*, the beneficiary receives in *cash* the amount $5000, with dividends, *cash, added.* The flourishing condition of this Company renders it a most desirable institution in which to invest. The General agents, Messrs. Nourse & Mathews, may be found at all times during business hours at their office No. 16 Jefferson street, where every explanation will be given to those who may wish to insure. They are courteous gentlemen and worthy representatives of the Phœnix Mutual, which is in every respect a No. 1 institution. au6 2t

GENT'S Silk Dress Hats, Fall styles, just received at Wheaton & Co.'s, 199 Main street. se4 3t.

TURTLE SOUP.—Vetter Dreisigacker's Monroe Exchange, No. 85 Monroe street, will be the scene to-morrow morning of a jolly good lunch. Turtle soup in abundance, and the very best the market affords, will be on the table. Come one, come all, great and small. Beer ten cents a glass at lunch time; at other times, five cents.

TEN THOUSAND Jocunda Strawberry plants for sale! Inquire of J. S. Galloway, Madame Vincent's sep4 1w

FRUIT.—We will buy all the fresh peaches, quinces, dried peaches and dried apples in the surrounding country, and pay the growers a fair price for the same.
MEMPHIS PRESERVING COMPANY,
1w Under the Gayoso House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Local Notices of Sterling Houses.

WHOLESALE.

In another column will be found the card of Messrs. Goodbar & Gilliland, No. 201 Main street, (Webster Block), exclusive wholesale dealers in boots, shoes, and hats and caps. We had the pleasure of a walk through their establishment a few days since, and believe we can say that they have the most complete stock of goods, of the description mentioned, of any house in Memphis, and indeed we might say in the Southwest. The stock of boots and shoes for men and boys, fall wear, is especially fine, having been selected with an eye to our climate, and the wants of our people. The goods for ladies wear are also very beautiful, and embrace the very latest Parisian fashions and styles. Some of the little boots were quite ravishing. We recommend country dealers, before going further, only to fare worse, to give our friends a call.

Messrs. Allison Brothers, No. 270, Front street, announce to their friends and the public that they have on hand and are now daily receiving a most complete stock of handsome guns, pistols, and cutlery. The gentlemen comprising this firm are old residents of our city, and the firm itself is one of the oldest and most substantial in our midst. Country merchants need have no hesitancy in calling upon them for anything needed in their line, or making business connections with them. They are the sole agents for E. Carver & Co.'s improved cotton gins, and McNeal & Urban's fire and burglar proof safes, both of which have earned a wide reputation as being all that is claimed for them. The Messrs Allison are determined to suit all customers who come to them, both in wares and prices.

In the wholesale dry goods line we have to present to our readers the card of Messrs. Rice, Stix & Co., dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, "notions," etc. The gentlemen comprising the firm are Messrs. Rice, Stix and Eiseman, all well known and trusted members of our business community. Their house, No. 319 Main street, is a model of its kind, and is managed with the skill and precision of clock work. The building is commodious, and the vast array of shelving is stored with the most elegant fabrics of the looms of the four quarters of the globe, which, by the facilities which cash and enterprise always give their possessors, they are able to sell to the trade in Memphis at New York prices.

C. C. Ward & Brother, successors to Ward & Leguere, are in the drug business, and are prepared to fill orders for all goods produced by the alembic and from the laboratory, both of nature and the chemist. While prepared to furnish everything in their line at wholesale, they are also ready to prepare the minutest prescription carried to them. We indorse them as thoroughly posted in their business and excellent men.

Locomotion on foot, in these days of progress, is a thing utterly ignored in a community that keeps up with the times. Street cars and lines of 'busses have taken the place of the old cabs and coaches in the city, and in the country everybody is provided with a vehicle of some sort to carry him from place to place. Messrs. Woodruff & Co., No. 179 Main street, are dealers in carriages, buggies, rockaways, etc., and offer for sale a very large stock of them. They are prepared, also, to furnish country dealers with all sorts of wagon or carriage material, such as spokes, fellows, tires, hubs, springs, axles, bolts, etc., etc. A great variety of similar goods are also offered, for which we refer our readers to the advertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A good bookstore is one of the greatest luxuries, as well as one of the prime necessities of a refined and educated community—a luxury to those who are able to pay for the costly and beautiful productions of the wonderful art preservative of all arts, and a necessity to all, from the untutored mind that requires its first lesson in "A, B, C's," to the scholar or man of letters who is compelled to resort to it to keep up with literary progress. A complete bookstore is rarely found. We are happy to say, however, that Memphis is blessed with at least two places where everything in the book line is to be found—and while not being quite a *bibliothek* like that of Munich, or a library like that of the British Museum, the store of our friends, Messrs. COWPERTHWAIT, CHAPMAN & CO., contains almost everything that a book-lover can want. They not only keep up with the times in regard to new books—witness the list subjoined, but they also have on hand a complete stock of stationery. Even spiritualism as represented and Planchette is to be found on their shelves. Among the literary novelties that we noticed yesterday are "Cameos, from English history," by the author of the heir of Radcliff; "Lives and Deeds Worth Knowing About," W. F. Stevenson; "Wind-wafted Seed," by Norman McLeod and Thomas Guthrie, D. D.; George Elliott's new poem, the "Spanish Gipsey;" "Brazil and the Brazilians;" "The Friendship of Woman;" etc. A call upon Messrs. Cowperthwait, Chapman, & Co., will be richly rewarded.

Messrs. Judson & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission merchants, announce that they are prepared to do all kinds of factorage. The house is reliable, and consignments made to them will be covered by their open policy of insurance.

Messrs. E. O. Hurd & Co., Cotton commission merchants, No. 101 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio, announce that they do a general commission business, and will make liberal advances sent to them. Our friends who have business in Cincinnati will do well to make Messrs. Hurd & Co. the medium through which they transact it.

PROVIDE FOR THE FUTURE.—It is one thing to humbug a woman into taking you for better or for worse, and another thing to support that woman properly, and fulfill the vows that are made at the altar. It has been said, and of late with an apparent show of truth, that a poor man has no business to get married. During his lifetime he has to struggle with the world to secure a living for his wife, and, unless he is wise, if he drops off suddenly, will leave her and the dear little children without a means of support. A friend of ours—a newly married man—was lately heard to say, "from the time of my marriage till to-day, I never drew an easy breath. I knew that in case of death I could not keep the pledge to support her who had consented to be my wife. Now I feel easy." He had just come out of the office of Messrs McClure & Caskin, the agents of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, with a policy for five thousand dollars in his pocket. He had "gone and done" the wisest thing that a man could do under similar circumstances. The Company he insured in has a cash capital of 27,000,000 dollars, declares its dividends annually, on the contribution plan, which you can use as cash in payment of your premiums, or to purchase additional insurance, added to your policy, thus making *decreasing premium* or an *increasing policy*.

The agents, Messrs. McClure & Caskin, 279½ Main street, are excellent gentlemen, and will give any needed information on the subject of life insurance, on application.

NEW Fall Styles Silk, Cassimere and Soft Felt Hats, at Wheaton & Co.'s, Hatters and Furriers, 199 Main street. se4 1w.

"FIFTH AVENUE DRESS HAT," at Francisco & Wiggins, 307 Main street, Brinkley House. se5 3t

Dress Goods! Dress Goods! Just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s southern Palace. sep 6 2t

CONFECTIONERIES.—Go to August Berton, corner of Poplar and Fourth streets, for good cakes, candies, and a No. 1 assortment of crackers for family use. sep6-1w

TILES are trumps now. Unless a man is well "thatched" he does not look dressed. The most fashionable and elegant place to which to go and get oneself a nice new head covering is at Francisco & Wiggins', in the new hotel building, between Madison and Monroe streets. se6-2t.

T. A. HAMILTON.

He is to be Arrested in Nashville.

One of His Inaccuracies Refuted.

From the Nashville *Banner* of Friday we learn that the *capias* sent from this city is in the hands of Mr. Donaldson, Sheriff of Davidson county, that it will be immediately served and the criminal Representative returned to this city for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court of this county—on the indictment of perjury presented by the Grand Jury some weeeks since.

A LITTLE INACCURACY.

The following refutations of one of the statements made by Hamilton in the recent speech of his published by us yesterday will interest our readers and confirm the doubting as to his general character for lying as well as stealing:

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 5, 1868.

Editors Appeal: My attention has been called to a speech of Thos. A. Hamilton, at Nashville, published in your issue of this date, in which he claims to have been employed by Capt. Molloy, Confederate States Commissary at Memphis, as a payer of drayage. I was employed by Capt. Molloy as Shipping Clerk immediately after his appointment as Commissary, and hired and payed off all drays used by the Commissary Department at Memphis until its evacuation by the Confederate forces.

This is one of the "*little inaccuracies*" Mr. Hamilton admits, as he was never employed in that, or any other capacity by Maj. Molloy, while Commissary at Memphis.

JOHN C. HILL.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 5, 1868.

I was employed by John C. Hill, Shipping Clerk of Maj. F. Molloy, Confederate Commissary at Memphis, as Chief Drayman. I engaged all drays, and superintended the transportation of that department, from November, 1861, to June, 1862, and received payment through certificates of John C. Hill. I never knew Mr. Thomas A. Hamilton as having any connection, whatever, with this department.

JOHN LARKIN.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the number of deaths for the week ending Saturday, September 5th:

Infant of L Brichette, 2 days old, white male, ——; W E E Goodlett, 2 days old, white male, ——; infant of G Thompson, 1 day old, white male, premature birth; H B Stephenson, 9 years old, white female, congestive fever; A Willis, 24 years old, white female, consumption; A F Barley, 3 years old, white female, congestion; J Stahl, 3 years old, white male, congestive chill; B Miller, six years and six months old, white male, dropsy of the chest; E W Brooks, 5 years and three months old, white female, congestive chill.

J. C. HOLST & CO., Undertakers.

C. Moss, 17 years old, black, female, ——; S. Thomas, 34 years old, black female, ——; negro woman, 22 years old, ——; Jackson, 15 years old, black male, ——; negro, 12 years old, male, ——; William, 13 years old, black male, ——; Ed Sneed, 6 months old, black female, ——; W. Furney, 2 years old, black female, remittent fever; M. Glenn, 20 years old, white female, ——; R. Johnson, 26 years old, black male, dysentery; H. Blain, 40 years old, black female, consumption; negro, —— female, premature birth.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS, Undertakers.

F L Royster, 14 months old, white female; George Washington, 6 days old, black male; Emma Shuttleworth, 6 months old, white female.

FLAHERTY & WALSH, Undertakers.

M McDowell, 1 year old, white female, fever; N Nabors, 4 years old, black female, spasms; M Williams, 22 years old, bilious fever.

OWEN SMITH, Undertaker.

Recapitulation—Whites, 13; Negroes, 14; Total, 27.

W. E. ROGERS, M. D., Health Officer.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SEYMOUR KNIGHTS.—At the meeting held at the engine house, corner of Adams and Second streets, an organization was made under the style of Young Men's Independent Seymour Knights, and Mr. William Chambers made temporary chairman.

The committee on Permanent Organization, after a retirement of five minutes, recommended the following as permanent officers of the club: Wm. Chambers, President; J. A. Sneed, Vice President; Chas. H. Davenport, Recording Secretary; Jas. H. Sullivan, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. Yanakay, Treasurer. The report was unanimously accepted.

After the appointment of several committees, Mr. Yanakay came forward amid loud calls. He spoke particularly of the action of the Seymour club on last Monday.

A motion was then made that the regular meetings of the Seymour Knights be held at the engine house on every Wednesday night, which was adopted.

It was moved also, that we make one night in the week for social meeting, which was carried.

About 38 names were enrolled during the evening.

The business having been finished, they adjourned until next Wednesday night at the same time and place.

HOW TO MARRY AND ENJOY LIFE AS YOU GO ALONG.—Recently it has become a habit among young men to excuse themselves for not marrying, under the plea that in these expensive times they could barely get a living, and so if taken away, nothing would be left for the maintenance of their families. Unable to get much ahead in the world, they refuse to assume additional obligations, and so unduly postpone marriage. And just here we see an illustration of the beautiful workings of life assurance. For this removes depressing apprehensions, and allows of matrimonial engagements without waiting to gather property. If a young man, believing that "marriage is honorable in all," would assume its engagements, all that he has to do is to go to Messrs. McMahon & Otis, the agents of the ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and procure a handsome life policy, in favor of his bride, and enjoy, without anxiety, the benefits of domestic happiness. So, all you youths, ambitious of connubial felicity, pitch in. se6 2t.

NOTICE.—W. H. Passmore & Co. have turned over to us their certificates in the Paschall house drawing. This, the grandest scheme of the age, will positively take place on the 8th of October, and it offers unexampled inducements to the public. Certificates can be had at our bookstore, 327½ Main street.
sep.5d w2w GEO. PATTISON, & CO.

HATS! HATS! HATS!—"Fall style hats" now ready, at Francisco & Wiggins, Hatters and Furriers, Brinkley House, 307 Main street. se5 3t

SELECT SCHOOL.—Mrs. Dr. Cobb will open a select school for girls and small boys on the 1st of September, at her residence, 204 Second street. Pupils in music also received. Terms moderate. au26 2w

"THE Edinburg Hat," at Francisco & Wiggins, Brinkley House, 307 Main street. se5 3t

A full line of Notions, Laces and Embroideries just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main Street. sep 6 2t

Chas. Stout & Bro., importers and dealers in hardware, cutlery, guns, pistols and ammunition, and everything pertaining to the hardware trade, 227 Second street, Adams Block.

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, on Union street, will open its next session to-morrow morning, 7th.

COURT STREET SCHOOLS, southwest corner Court and Third streets, will open on Monday, Sept. 14. The principals may be addressed at their respective residences.

JENNIE M. HIGBEE, 117 Court street.
JULIETTE R. CAIRNS, 125 Alabama street.
sep6-3teod

"The Lucass Hat," something elegant, at Francisco & Wiggins, 307 Main street, Brinkley House. se5 3t

CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Meeting Last Night---Speech of Gen. Sneed, of Fayette.

Stillman Hall was crowded last night with a large and appreciative audience, of whom a large portion were ladies, to listen to the speech of Gen. J. L. T. Sneed.

The meeting was called to order by Capt. M. D. L. Stewart, who presided. After the transaction of the usual routine of business, Gen. J. L. T. Sneed was introduced and made a most eloquent speech.

Taking the position that the public men of the country are now no longer the leaders of the people, but the people the leaders of the public men, he went on to show how the Radical party, like "the base Judean, had thrown a pearl away, richer than all his tribe." He drew a graphic and eloquent comparison between old-time politics and the so-called politics of the present day, illustrating the points that were made, with many racy anecdotes, which we regret that our lack of space compels us to omit.

After the address of Gen. Sneed, the meeting adjourned until next Saturday evening.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

A Visit to the House of Messrs. G. H. Blood & Co.

On Friday, taking advantage of a leisure hour and of an invitation extended to us some time since, we had the pleasure of a stroll through the buildings into which Messrs. G. H. Blood & Co., have lately moved. We had for sometime past an idea of the amount of business which this house transacted, given by a view of the statistics of the internal revenue, but must confess that we were astonished at the extent and variety of the stock that was exhibited to us, on a close examination. We propose to give our readers a description of what we saw during our visit.

On entering the establishment we were shown back to the

COUNTING-ROOM,

where we found the book-keeper, Mr. ———, who accompanied us in our voyage of discovery about the premises. The counting-room is on the main floor, in the rear of the front store, and opens on the alley between Main and Second streets. It is elegantly arranged, and for light and comfort there is not its equal in Memphis. Proceeding hence we commenced our examination *ab imo* and went to

THE CELLAR.

In this is the stock of stoves, and such a stock! If every other hardware store and stove establishment in Memphis were to combine their stock they could not show the number of stoves that are stored in that underground warehouse. Here, too, are stored away boxes and bales of other goods not needed for immediate use. From the cellar we ascended to the

MAIN FLOOR.

This is about one hundred and sixty feet deep by fifty feet broad, and arranged with shelving and show cases on each side. On the left hand as you enter are the

GUNS AND SPORTING MATERIAL.

Here are to be found the finest weapons made by Manton & Greener, breech and muzzle loaders, with all the paraphernalia requisite, shot-pouches, powder-flasks, wad-cutters, etc. Some of the most beautiful barrels we have ever seen are in their cases; and any sportsman will be richly repaid by making Messrs. Blood & Co. a visit.

ON THE SHELVES

are cutlery, table, kitchen and pocket, from the Sheffield manufactories, imported direct by Messrs. Blood & Co., surrounded by Britania ware of every description, bright and beautiful as silver. From the ceiling hang chandeliers of every shape and form, for holding kerosene and coal oil lamps. Many of these are very beautiful, and are finished in the highest style of art. A feature of this floor is the pyramid, so to speak, of enormous oil cans holding thousands of gallons, which is ranged on the right hand side. Here are eight or ten cans containing every oil that is used for illuminating or lubricating purposes. On the

SECOND FLOOR

are the lamp rooms. These indeed furnished a brilliant display of lamps, and was especially noticeable. Here are all manner, shapes and forms of lamps, with their concomitants, chimneys, wicks, burners, etc.

The third floor is taken up with the tinware department. Here are all manner of tin goods, domestic and foreign, and in vast quantities.

The fourth floor is the manufacturing department. Here are made all manner of tin and sheet iron ware. Tin roofing is also prepared here, and workmen are kept to put it on. Here are made everything in this line, from a tin box up to the largest sized boiler.

This being the top of the house, we retraced our steps, and after a friendly chat with the proprietor and employes, left the house of Messrs. Blood & Co., highly impressed with the idea of their importance. Before going away, however, we were shown the celebrated automatic clothes-washer of the Rev. M. W. Staples, and examined its working. We indorse it as the most excellent and useful invention of the age, being at the same time a labor and fabric saving machine. It rebuires no manual or other labor, and is constructed on strictly scientific principles. Being sold at the low rate of $6 00, is destined to supersede all other washing machines. A call upon Mr. Hunt, the agent, will satisfy the most incredulous as to its merits.

PERSONAL.

—Col. Coleman, of the Telegraph Office, returned to the city yesterday. Many thanks for the "pisen" that he trought us from "K,y-ky."

—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Chewes, author of "Letters to a Pioneer Son of a Mether," honored us with a visit yesterday. We understand that this estimable lady, who has the indorsement of the first and best men of the South, is about publishing her "Recollections of the War Times."

A FAVORITE RESORT of the lovers of all that is new and good in the world of letters is the house of Messrs. Church & Co., successors to Blelock & Co., on Main street, west side, first door below Monroe. In addition to all that we have said about the house just spoken of, we add for Messrs. Church & Co., that they have on hand now a most beautiful collection of chromolithographs, and some elegant engravings. The latest magazines and periodicals and serial literature is kept on their tables and counters. Mr. Stearns, who has lately returned from New York, brought with him a full assortment of the latest and most stylish writing material, etc.

TELEGRAMS UNCALLED FOR.—The following telegrams remain uncalled for in the office in this city on the 6th September: C. P. Norris, Royster, Trezevant & Co., F. P. Corby, Max Morton, County Jail, Thos B. Dunn, A. Paradise, Josiah Emires, Mrs. A. E. Chiles.

HATS.—A man may be fond of an "old hat," but he ought occasionally to get a new one, for decency's sake. Leidy & Co., keep the house where a man in search of a tile naturally gravitates to. Go and see their stock. sep6 2t

LARGE lot of Hats, from bankrupt sales, at $1 25 apiece, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

**Call and examine our stock of new Fall and Winter Dry Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,
sep6 2t 332 Main Street.**

THE FLOYD CASE still hangs fire before Judge Griffith, being continued until Monday.

JUST received, a large lot of Hats from bankrupt sales, at $1 25 apiece, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

LARGE lot of Clothing, cheap, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main Street.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—On yesterday, in the case of the State vs. John Garin, the motion for new trial was sustained. In the case of the State vs. M. Horrigan, the motion for new trial was sustained by the Court. In case 141, the State vs. W. F. Clark, larceny, the defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of $1000. In the case of the State vs. Thomas Jefferson, larceny, the defendant was admitted to bail on his own recognizance. Case No. 366 and 367, the State vs. Moody, Bedford, Jones, Ford, the defendants, Jones and Ford were admitted to bail in the sum of $2000 each in the murder case, and in the sum of $1000 each in the case of house breaking. The defendant Bedford has not as yet been tried in either case, while the defendant Moody remains in jail under sentence of death for the murder of officer Perry. On Monday next unfinished business will be taken up and disposed of preparatory to an adjournment to court in course.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The list of cases set for Monday next was published yesterday morning. Court was not in session on yesterday, it having adjourned on last Friday over to Monday.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—Capt. H. S. Lee has been sworn in as Judge of this court vice James O. Pierce resigned. The next term commences on the second Monday in October next.

TRANSFERS of Real Estate for week ending September 5: Sarah E. Hunt et al. to Julia M. Driver, 18½ by 70½ feet, lot No. 103, Main street, $25,000.

Willis Williamson et al. to Henry Morgan et al., 7 acres between Seventh street and Bayou, Berry's lot, $19000.

A. W. Mathews et al. to A. W. Green & Bros., 125 acres, fifth Civil District, range 7, section 3, $2500.

F. W. Smith to S. P. Walker, Jr., 150 by 148½ feet, north side of Vance street, $9000.

F. X. Mulhaupt and wife to Jno. Krenkell & Bros., lot 28, block 10, Fort Pickering, $1000.

Joseph Frey to Jacob Burke, lot 5, in section 42, Weakley tract, $500.

R. F. Looney and wife to Caroline Greshaber, ¼ acre, intersection of Hernando road and Georgia street, $1600.

W. H. Cherry to Eliza Eader, lot 36, block 57, Tupp's division, $2500.

Francis Vanhorn, per attorney, to Louis Wehrum, 100 by 103 feet, corner Elliot and DeSoto streets, $2600.

GEO. M. GREELEY, Register.

THE Latest Fall Styles of Hats, at Francisco & Wiggins, Hatters, 307 Main street, Brinkley House. se5 3t

LARGE lot of Clothing, cheap, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, September 5, 1868.

The money market was quiet, with no new features of interest, and nothing, in fact, worthy of note, outside of a better demand for Northern exchange, which made it necessary for some of the banks to remit currency, although, as a rule, the banks were well supplied. Business in the general market was not as brisk as usual at the close of the week, which may be ascribed to the interest just now centering in the crops. Exchange rates are firm, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par to ⅛ prem.	⅜ prem.
New Orleans	par	¼ "
St. Louis	par	¼ "
Cincinnati	par	¼ "
Louisville	par	¼ "
New Orleans	¼ dis.	par@¼ "

Gold was firmer in New York, opening at 144¼, and closing at 144¾, an advance of ¾ on the closing rate of yesterday. Here the stereotyped dullness prevailed. Brokers bought at 142@143, and a very little was sold at 144.

Police scrip was scarce, and in fair demand for sale to license payers.

County scrip was scarce, with dealers in the market at 55, and selling at 56@58. It is wanted to supply tax-payers.

City scrip was firm at 80 with dealers, although there was little demand of consequence. Dealers have ample supplies, and are not in the market.

There were no transactions in stocks or bonds, or, at least, none were reported.

Hon. J. Hubley Ashton, Acting Attorney-General, has prepared an opinion, at the request of Secretary McCullough, on the new law requiring the recommendation of the Attorney-General in all compromises of internal revenue suits That part of the law on which the opinion is called for, enacts that in all cases arising under the Internal Revenue laws, where, instead of commencing or proceeding with a suit in court, it may appear to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be for the interest of the United States to compromise the same, he is empowered and authorized to make such compromise, with the advice and consent of the Secretary of the Treasury; and in every case where a compromise is made, there shall be placed on file, in the office of the Commissioner, the opinion of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, or officer acting as such, with his reasons therefor, together with a statement of the amount of tax assessed, the amount of additional tax or penalty, or tax imposed by law in consequence of neglect or delinquency of the person against whom the tax is assessed and the amount actually paid, in accordance with the terms of compromise; but no such compromise shall be made of any case after suit or proceedings in court has been commenced, without recommendation also of the Attorney-General. *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the court, at any stage of such suit or criminal proceedings, to continue the same, for good cause shown, on motion of the District Attorney.

NEW COUNTERFEITS IN CIRCULATION.—A number of new counterfeits on National Banks have been put in circulation, but, as yet, only a few have made their appearance in this part. The following are announced: Counterfeit 10's on the Saratoga County National Bank, Waterford; 10's on the First National Bank of Red Hook, N. Y., 20's raised from 5's on the Consolidation National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.; 5's on the First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.; 10's raised to 50's on the Tioga National Bank, Owego, N. Y; 5's on the First National Bank of Boston, Mass; 10's on the First National Bank of Elmira; 100's on the Central National Bank, New York City; 20's on the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind; 10's on the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; 10's on the Merchant's National Bank of New York; 10's on the National Exchange Bank of Lockport, N. Y.; 20's on the Concord National Bank of Concord, Mass.

The reported decline of 1¼d on uplands, in Liverpool, yesterday, was probably an error, as it opened firm this morning at 10⅞d. It closed easier, however, this evening; Uplands, 10¼d; Orleans, 11d; sales 12,000 bales.

The New York market closed dull at 27¾c for Low Middling, 29¼c for Middling, 30c for Orleans, and 31¾c for Good Middling.

In our own market business was limited to the sale of 2 bales new Middling at 28c. The first bale from Fayette county was received. It classed Strict Middling.

Week's sales in New York, 10,000; receipts, 827; gross, 1670; at all United States ports, 3300; exports, 2000; stock, 18,000.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, September 4, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	4	16
Received previously	12	
		63
Exported to-day	12	
Exported previously	2	14
Stock on hand to-day, 12 m		49

HOPS.—The Cooperstown *Journal* says:

The reports generally are favorable to a fair yield in this county and State. We estimate the crop in New York at about 50,000 bales; Wisconsin expects to have 45,000 bales; other Western States will furnish at least 15 000 bales; and the Eastern and Southern States 15,000 more—making a total of 125,000 bales. The home demand, with a large barley crop, may call for 95,000—leaving a surplus of 30,000 bales. Shall we have a foreign demand for this surplus? Recent advices lead to the expectation that there will be an export demand, though not at high prices. This year, as last, there will be no early demand for other than first sort hops; and with plenty of old hops at their disposal, brewers will not pay high prices for the best of new hops. Little is yet said about prices for the maturing crop, though dealers in this county are expecting to buy at about 25@30c to fill orders.

TOBACCO CROP.—The Elmira *Gazette* says:

The tobacco crop this season was never better in Chemung county. Our farmers have the art of its cultivation reduced down to a fine thing. The town of Southport, in particular, has some splendid fields of the "weed," which is now being cut, with every probability of securing the whole crop for the coming harvest. The crop is good at the East, particularly in the valley of the Connecticut river, where it is largely cultivated.

APPLES—Some demand for shipping at $2@3 per bbl. loose.

BRAN—Dull at $21@22 in store, in sacks.

BUTTER—Market dull. Choice 33@35c; common, 25c.

BACON—Quiet and firm—clear country sides are worth 17½@17¾c. and regular brands, 17¾@18c; clear rib 17¼@17½c; shoulders 13¾@14c.

BAGGING—The demand is steady and market firm. Todd's, 18c; Kentucky heavy, 23@26c; India, 26@27c.

CHEESE—Dull. New York factory, 17c.

COFFEE—Firm at 23@27c for Rio; Java, 41@42c.

CORN—Dull at 85@90c in store, with slight demand and no receipts.

CHICKENS—The demand is very good, and prices are firm; young, $4@4 50; old, $5.

EGGS—Brisk at 20@21c for choice fresh.

FRUIT—Fair demand for hand picked apples at $2@3 per bbl.; dried apples, 6@7c; dried peaches, 8@10c.

FLOUR—Market is dull. Superfine, $6 50@7; X, $9@9 50; XX, $10@11; XXX and fancy family, $11 50@13.

HAY—Choice timothy. $25 in store.

HAMS—Plain country, nominal, plain canvassed 17@18c; sugar-cured canvassed, 20@21c.

HIDES—Receipts light. Dry flint, 21@22c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 10@11c; green 8@9c.

LARD—Prices are weak. Kegs, 20@21c; tierces 19@20c.

LIME—Eureka, $2 25; Alabama, Cape and St. Louis, $1 75@2.

MOLASSES—Fair stock. Sugarhouse, 65c@$1; Porto Rico, 65@85c; Syrups, 75c@$1 25.

MESS PORK—regular brands, $30@30 50; prime mess, $27@28; rump, $25 a 26.

OATS—Scarce; held in store at 65c retail. 30 sacks sold at 60c.

OILS—Coal oil, 38@42c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

ONIONS—Fair demand at $3@3 50 per barrel from wagons.

POTATOES—There is some shipping demand at $2@3 per barrel in bulk. Sweet potatoes, $1@1 50 per bushel.

SHEEP—Dull at $1 50@3 50 for Tennessee; $4@4 50 for Kentucky.

SUGAR—Firm; prime to choice Louisiana, 16@18c; fair, 14@15c; Island, 13@16c.

SALT—Stock light, We quote prices tending upward—held at $3 50@3 75 per barrel of 280 lbs; 7 bushel barrels, $4 25@4 50; Liverpool sack, coarse and fine, $3 25@3 35.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $5 75@6.

TOBACCO—500 pounds leaf refuses sold to-day at 8c. Medium admitted is worth 18c.

WHEAT—Active demand from city millers; No. 1, $2@2 05; No. 2, $1 85@1 90; inferior, $1 40@1 60.

WHISKY—High wines are dull at $1 10 free, or 55c in bond: common whisky, $1@1 50; imitation Bourbon, $2; Bourbon, $2 50@3.

BLACK SILKS,

At $2 a yard—Worth $3.

CHECK SILKS,

At $1 a Yard—Worth $2.

NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS,

Just Opened.

PRINTS, DOMESTICS & OSNABURGS,

Wholesale and Retail,

Very low for Cash or City Acceptance.

MENKEN BROTHERS,

263 Cor. Main & Court Sts., Memphis.

No. 13 White Street, New York.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

FOR FALL TRADE.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.,

Will receive, per Barque "A. G. Jewett," from Bordeaux, a full Stock of

FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"YANNISSEE" AND "WESTMORELAND" WHISKY,

AND HAVE ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF

Bourbon, Robertson County and Other Liquors.

au14 6m dasw

RIVER MATTERS.

MEMPHIS, September 6.—Weather clear and warm. The river here is rising slowly, with nine feet in the channel to Cairo. At St. Louis the river is falling, with six feet and a half in the channel to Cairo. The Ohio is receding, with three and a half feet in the canal, and four and a half feet on the bars in the Lower Ohio. The Arkansas is receding, with twenty-six inches in the channel from Little Rock out. White river is falling, with seven feet in the channel.

Arrivals.

Steamer Julia, St. Louis.
" T. L. Bagby, Louisville.
" Commonwealth, New Orleans.
" Celeste, Cincinnati.

Departures.

Steamer Julia, Vicksburg.
" City of Alton, St. Louis.
" America, Cincinnati.
" T. L. Bagby, New Orleans.
" Mayflower, White river.
" Commonwealth, St. Louis.
" Celeste, Red river.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We yesterday met with Capt. A. McGill, of the fine steamer Belle Lee. The Captain informs us that he has refitted and repaired his fine boat, and contrary reports notwithstanding he will place her in the Memphis and New Orleans trade, commencing on Saturday the 17th inst., and leaving this port every alternate Saturday thereafter. The Belle Lee is a fine boat and is well officered. Alex. Waddell, an old Memphian, and Adolph Martin are her clerks.

The Mollie Hambleton, Captain Bowman, is the regular Tuesday St. Francis river packet.

The superb passenger steamer Liberty No. 2 has been undergoing a thorough overhauling at Cairo and made a new boat. She will be here in time to leave on Tuesday in place of the Commercial.

The Helena and Kate Hart are in the hands of the United States Marshal at St. Louis.

The large stern-wheel steamer Louisiana, Capt. Phillips, leaves to-day at five p.m. for New Orleans and the bends.

The new steamer T. L. Bagby passed down for New Orleans last night. She was built for the New Orleans and Galveston trade.

The elegant steamer Mollie Able, Capt. John Duble, with Mr. Douglass in the office, is in port and will leave this morning at ten o'clock, for New Orleans and the bends.

The Champion will be found at the wharf to-day from Cincinnati.

The splendid steamer Des Arc, Captain John Elliott, is the regular Tuesday White river independent packet, leaving on Tuesday at 6 p.m. for all points on White river.

The Belle Memphis, Captain Crane, is the regular Cairo and St. Louis packet, leaving at 5 p.m. Billy Blenker is her prime minister.

The City of Alton returned to St. Louis with a fair passenger trip. On her arrival at St. Louis she will be placed in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, in charge of Capt. William Thompson, a clever gentleman. The City of Cairo, which is receiving a new dress at St. Louis, takes the Alton's day in the Memphis trade. A lady passenger publishes a very complimentary card of Capt. Wm. Thompson, in the St. Louis *Times* of the 2d.

The Mayflower cleared for White river, last evening, with a splendid trip, as usual.

The America got off for Cincinnati last evening, with a light trip.

The Julia passed down, yesterday morning, for Vicksburg.

The Legal Tender and Maggie Hayes are due from the Ohio.

The Mollie Able is due from St. Louis, and the Louisiana from Cairo.

The fine steamer Luminary, Capt. Jas. Luker, with Capt. Lee Finney in charge of the office, will leave the wharf Monday, at twelve m., for Cairo and St. Louis.

The splendid steamer Natoma, Capt. James Lee, is the regular Monday Napoleon and bends packet, leaving at 5 p.m., taking freight and passengers for Napoleon, the bends, and all points on the Arkansas, connecting at Napoleon with the steamer American.

The Commonwealth passed up last evening for St. Louis.

The Celeste passed down yesterday morning for New Orleans. She will ply in the Red river trade during the low water season.

The Commercial, Capt. John Edson, is the regular Tuesday White river packet.

The H. M. Shreve, Capt. Condor, is the regular Monday Vicksburg and bends mail packet, leaving here on Monday at 5 p.m.

STEAMBOATMEN'S CLUB.—There will be a business meeting of the Steamboatmen's Seymour Club to-morrow (Monday) night, at their hall, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be strictly one of business, to consider something concerning the grand parade which will take place on the 12th inst. Every member is expected to be present. By order of the President. WILL T. WOOD, Sec.

The Louisville *Courier* of Friday says: "Captain J. Stut and R. E. Neal, of the Richmond and Indiana, arrived in the city yesterday. They report both of the boats in splendid order for the fall campaign. The Richmond has had her pilot-house placed aft of her chimneys, and has been repaired. Her wheel-house bears the following inscription, 'low-pressure. Thirty-five pounds. Richmond.' She will enter the Memphis and New Orleans trade during the low water season, and extend her trips to Louisville. The Indiana will wait for water, and ply between this point and New Orleans as a regular packet."

Capt. John Patterson has sold his one-fourth interest in the steamer Abeona, to Capt. Hiram Vinton, at the rate of twelve thousand dollars for the whole boat.

Portland is to have her wharf extended across Fulton street, at a cost of $12,391.

The steamer Success arrived at St. Louis on the 2d, from Fort Benton, with 240 passengers and $300,000 in treasure. One hundred passengers and $100,000 were put off at St. Joseph. Business is reported to be brisk in Montana. There is no trouble with the Indians. The mines are being well developed, and there will be an increase in the yield of gold this season. The boat left on the 12th of August, and had very low water coming down. Immense herds of Buffalo were seen crossing the river at Fort Peck.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NAPOLEON.

Semi-Weekly Packet for Napoleon—connecting with Arkansas River U. S. Mail Packets.
NATOMA .... James Lee master
This elegant passenger packet will leave
MONDAY, 7th inst., at 6 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
sep6 2t 284 Front street.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.
For Cairo and St. Louis.
BELLE MEMPHIS .... Crane master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
MONDAY, 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
sep6 2t FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg U. S. Mail Packet.
For Cairo and St. Louis.
LUMINARY .... Luker master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
MONDAY, 7th inst., at 12 m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
sep6 2t City Wharf boat, foot Monroe st.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg United States Mail Packet.
For Vicksburg and the Bends.
H. M. SHREVE .... Carter master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave as above on
MONDAY, 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
sep6 2t Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Merchants' and Planters' Line.
Regular Memphis and White River Independent Packet.—For Helena, Friar's Point, DeVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta and Jacksonport.
DES ARC .... John D. Elliott master
This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on
TUESDAY, September 8, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents.
sep6 3t No. 5 Jefferson street.

Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, DeVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Jacksonport and all way Landings.
COMMERCIAL .... Edson master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
TUESDAY, 8th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 250 Front Row.
J. A. Sayers, Passenger Agent. sep6 3t

Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, DeVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Jacksonport and all Way Landings.
COMMERCIAL .... Edson master
This fine passenger packet leaves for the above on
TUESDAY, 8th inst, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
sep6 3t Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular New Orleans Packet.
For New Orleans.
MOLLIE ABLE .... John Duble master
This splendid steamer will leave as above on
SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 10 a.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
sep5 2t Star Wharfboat foot Jefferson st.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Tuesday St. Francis River Packet—For Helena Marianna, Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings.
MOLLIE HAMBLETON, T. R. Bowman Master
Sam. C. Paine, Shell and Clark, Clerks.
Will leave Memphis EVERY TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja21 tf Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

Removal.

THE undersigned having taken possession of the
Star Wharfboat, at the Foot of Jefferson Street,
Will continue the Steamboat Agency Business, and transact all matters intrusted to him by his steamboat friends with promptness and dispatch. LARRY HARMSTAD,
Star Wharfboat, foot of Jefferson street.
au4 tf Memphis.

FOR MOUND CITY.

STEAMER PEOSTA LEAVES every day for Mound City at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. Leaves Mound City every day at 6 a.m., 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 4½ p.m. Landing at foot of Washington street.
MARK R. CHEEK,
jy11 Master.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

BY A. J. H DUGANNE.

The work-day week has cast its yoke
Of troublous toil and careful quest;
The lingering twilight's saffron cloak
Trails o'er the dusky West;
And curfew clocks, with measured stroke,
Chime in the eve of rest.

From fallow fields and woody dells
The crickets chirp their pleasant lays;
The kine comes up, with tinkling bells,
Through all the loamy ways;
And buckets drip by busy wells,
And ruddy ingles blaze.

His whirling wheel the miller stops—
The smith his silent anvil leaves;
His ringing ax the joiner drops—
No more the weaver weaves;
His loaded wain the peddler props
Beneath the tavern eaves.

A happy hush, a tranquil balm,
As if the week-day cark and care
Were lifted off, and left us calm,
Pervades the quiet air;
A sense of a silent psalm,
A feeling as of prayer.

For now the Night, with soft delay,
Seems brooding like a tender dove,
While the last hours of Saturday
Shut in the homes of love,
And the sweet Sabbath spans the way
To holier homes above.

God help us all! since here below
Few Saturdays are ours, at best—
And out of earthly pain and woe
Few days of Sabbath rest;
God teach us!—that we yet may know
The Sabbaths of the Blest!

THE CHAMBER OF DEATH.

The following beautiful lines appeared in the Edinburgh *Observer* some years ago, and are said to be the production of a youthful poet:

Leave me. To-night I'll watch the corpse alone,
Set the lamp there that its faint light may rest
In this pale face. Fold back the winding sheet,
Lay the white arm above the sable pall.
'Tis cold and stiff. Thou tremblest, boy! Perchance
Thou never look'dst on death before? Away!
It is no sight for thee. Hie thee to bed,
And let me hear thy footsteps as they pass
Along the corridor. So—he is gone.
And *thou* and I remain—I as I am—
Thou in the stiff rigidity of death—
A thing of solemn and mysterious meaning.
Silence is round us—but it is not yet
The appointed hour. At midnight thou wilt come
To animate again this inert clay;
And, if the laws that govern thee permit,
Impart to me a sign that I may know
We yet shall meet hereafter. In this world
We grew together, like two trees that twine
Their branches into one; and if to die
Be but to pass away to other realms,
Be they of light or darkness, our twin souls
Will there be found united. * * *

O God! It is a fearful thing to see
The strong man stretched upon the bed of death,
Writhing in agony beneath the grasp
Of unseen power. Even as the victim strives
To shake the tiger from its throat, he strives
Against the shadowy tyrant. And yet why?
If death be but the herald to a state
Of altered being, why should nature shrink
With horror from his touch? Alas! look there
And thou art answered. In those stiffening limbs—
That cold black piece of nothingness—a weight
Of passive matter destined for the worms—
What can we read of immortality?
Say that 'twas but the casket for the gem—
Ought we not still to cherish what has held
A gift of so much price? Is that black box,
And the damp earth a fit receptacle?
Has not the light of life been in those eyes—
The eloquence of death upon those cheeks—
The grace of action in those manly limbs—
The dignity of virtue on that brow?
Thoughts! thoughts! ye madden me.

How still is this lone hour! The lamp burns feebly,
And casts a flickering shadow on the dead.
Hark! from a distant turret midnight sounds—
Now heart be firm? I'll gaze upon the corpse,
And move not—breathe not—till it looks on me.
The wind is up and murmurs meaningly.
I hear it in a corridor. Ha!—no!
That slow and measured tread is something more.
The corpse! the corpse! It is not where it lay.
The door is opening. How those eyeballs glare!
Oh, Heaven and Earth! 'Tis *he* as when he lived!
But wan and sad and changed—changed tho' the same.
The lamp expires. His breath—his touch are on me!
And lo! I see him in the darkness still—
The dead cannot become invisible.
It speaks not—stirs not—but strange meanings fit
O'er its pallid countenance. And now—
Just powers!—this is too horrible!

PLACE AUX DAMES!

Representative Women at the Sea Side.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

While here I have noticed the difference between the women of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the same station of life. Any one who has traveled can detect the difference at once.

The New Yorker is the most stylish, the most artificial and the most intense, with an evident effort at self-suppression, never quite successful. She is more elaborately and expensively dressed than any of her sisters, allowing love of display to get the better of her taste, and a little inclined to be too *prononcee*. She is independent, self-reliant, self-asserting, throwing out challenges by her manner to all her masculine friends as if she said: "Make love to me if you choose, I can take care of myself. Be on your guard, and I will be on mine." Her self-confidence is too great. The woman who believes too much in herself is always in danger; for every experience is a revelation to her.

The Philadelphian is demure and a trifle shy, very quiet, gentle, ever Quaker-like; improves upon acquaintance; is not brilliant; never surprises you; bores you a little by talking of family and of distinguished Philadelphians you never heard of. You may think her plain at first, but at the end of a few hours she has grown pretty. She is more prudent than her sex generally, but like them will forget the names of gentlemen when her heart is touched. She is liable to misunderstand mere gallantry, and you see in her eye that she is wondering what papa would say of you as a son-in-law, when you are simply trying to be agreeable.

The Bostonian wears eye-glasses, though her glance be like the eagle's. She is rather pale and slight and somewhat stiff, with a deal of fire under that covering of snow. A sentimentalist at heart, she declares she hates sentiment, and approaches you on the intellectual plane. She talks science first, then mental philosophy, then history, then biography, then pure literature, then romance, and poetry last. But touching poetry she dwells on it. It is plainly her affinity. She thinks Emerson and Holmes write better poetry than Shelley or Tennyson, and believes one of Bronson Alcott's verses spiritually beautiful.

If you speak of love and men and women, she is silent at the beginning, but ere long out comes her heart history, first veiled in generalities, and then given in the grateful form of a confidence. The statue has melted. She asks you if you think her foolish. You assure her she is charming. She pronounces you a flatterer, and her rising color shows she believes you are fond of her. If you and she are alone, you kiss her hand, or her cheek, or her lips—all of them perhaps—and you go away, to forget her before you sleep. She, devoted creature, remembers you until the next morning.

The Baltimorean is self-conscious, vain, egotistic, complacent. She doesn't like Northern men, she tells you fondly, and adds she is sorry you are from this side of Mason and Dixon's line. She is a genuine coquette. She blows hot and cold; is flattering and sotirical. You are on the eve of going away from her, when she says: "Forgive me," and holds out her little hand, which you cannot refuse, so long as it is not given in marriage. The second hour is very different from the first, and the third from the second, and the fourth you fancy you have known her six months. All this, of course, if you are sympathetic with her and the others; for the sun and the moon are not more opposite than a woman when you do and do not know her.

The Baltimorean American likes to be flattered, and to try experiments upon men much as men do upon women. She thinks you perhaps a very agreeable fellow, and you remember her as an interesting flirt. You and she agree to correspond, and never do. You meet a month or two after in the city; recognize each other coldly and formally, and Cupid laughs behind the trailing robe of an offended Hero.

I saw a magnificent creature in the surf last evening just before sunset. She was of the indolent, drowsy sort, full of latent fire and high possibilities for tragedy if aroused; hair and eyes really black; complexion rich olive, with the crimson showing underneath; limbs superbly molded, as I could not help but see even through the dripping folds of her bathing dress. Her form was round and voluptuous, and for the time I could not banish the thought that at forty she would weigh two hundred. The surf seemed to love her. The waves came up higher and fuller where she stood and lay. They kissed her hair and lips, threw themselves upon her bosom, reveled in her arms, clung to her graceful waist. If I had not been a cold philosopher I should have wished myself a wave, for she was as fond of the waves as they of her.

I fell into a series of speculations concerning her. Was she maid, or wife, or widow? Was she poor or rich? How many men had she loved—how many deceived? It was no concern of mine; I only wished to get at the facts for a generalization. Æsthetically considered; she seemed a success; and I relish anything that is successful.

EUGENIE.

Gossip About the Empress of the French.

The Empress Eugenie is a beauty of a peculiar type. The rich blonde hair with its tinge of auburn, the bright, transparent complexion, and the somewhat lengthy oval of the face, manifest her Scotch descent, while her walk and carriage, the liveliness of her gestures, and the sensual power of her presence, indicate the Southern woman. This peculiar mixture of races in the Empress surprises while it attracts, it arouses attention and wins admiration. The happy woman who attends to the adornment of her person, i.e., makes her dresses, is Madame Moga. She clears 200,000 francs annually by her business, since no one in fashion would wear a dress that has not been manufactured in her shop. One day Madame Moga came to St. Cloud to hold council with her imperial customer on those "affairs of state" which she considers most important. By some mistake the Emperor was informed that Madame Moga wished to see him. Polite as ever, he attended her, and had just entered into conversation with the lady, when Eugenie returned from a walk in the park. "Ah, Madame Moga," cried the Empress, laughing, "you are making use of my absence to seduce the Emperor!" Napoleon smiled, and the dressmaker, very proud of being suspected related the affair to everybody.

Madame Ode, the milliner, who is the person of the best taste in Paris, was happier still. She came one day to St. Cloud, and found the imperial pair on the terrace. As she drew near, the Empress, in a fit of good humor, cried: "Louis, won't you please kiss Madame Ode?" "With pleasure," replied the ruler of France, and taking off his hat, approached the milliner, and implanted a kiss on her cheek. It is necessary to state that nature has sadly neglected Madame Ode.

Monsieur Leroi is the Empress's hairdresser. He is one of the first favorites. He possesses two talents, each of which is sufficient to make a man's fortune. He knows how to manage hair and people. He is daily in conference with Eugenie, and two hours is the usual time spent at these seances. When the Empress lives in Paris, Mons. Leroi is there. When she travels, he accompanies her. When she goes to Biarritz to bathe, Mons. Leroi bathes at Biarritz. When she hunts at Compiegne, he attends her there. In short, without him there is no enjoyment, no personal success. He is a most talented relater of events that approach the scandalous, knows all that happens in Paris before any one else dreams of it, and can tell it in a way at once delicate and poignant— a way that is never offensive to the most refined ears, yet loses none of the points. Voltaire or Bocaccio might have been his masters in relating little histories. In addition to this, he is always in the freshest and mest tasteful attire, and—marvelous man—dresses hair without removing the straw-colored kids from his fingers. He does this without loss of skill, and manages "his material" with the power of genius. This great man has a larger income than the Prime Minister of France. Formerly he only reported interesting news to the Empress; now, as she has begun to meddle in politics, he also informs her of the movements of parties.

A ROYAL SNOB.

French Correspondence of the New York Post.]

The most notable specimens of the genus snob, however, that I have now under my eye, are not Frenchmen, but from elsewhere. Chief among them, their cynosure and representative man, is the great Prince Vesuvio di Pozillippo, who is here in unabated magnificence. It took twelve horses to bring him all the way from—Africa say—and twelve obedient vassals to wait on his precious person. The flunkeys are careful to give out that the least of his horses cost seventeen thousand francs, which an American friend of mine, learned in horseflesh, says is just fifteen thousand francs too much for the best of them. This awful personage speaks to no one except his principal attendant and major domo; he dines alone in state, though the *table d'hote* is good and much pleasanter; and he drives four horses to his bath, which is precisely a quarter of a mile distant—great hulk of a fellow that he is! All the flunkeys of the little city hold their breath as he passes—I don't mean the *garcons* of the hotel, but the best of the company. He flashes back a look of ineffable contempt and disdain, which is what they deserve. The august mortal is not, so far as I can learn, distinguished for any great or good quality; he is not a statesman, nor an author, nor an artist, nor even an editor; he has never done anything to benefit humanity, nor does he ever intend to do anything of that cheap and commonplace sort; he is simply a prince; he is the brother of a certain queen, whom a red-shirted philosopher put out of business some years ago; and he is rich; and so we all of us fall down and admire him prodigiously; his merits are so transcendent and conspicuous; and his arrogance and ostentation and folly so worthy of all honor! Long life and all sorts of happiness to his illustrious and gorgeous and most deserving highness!

A LITTLE LOVE STORY.

BY A BACHELOR.

From Harper's Bazar.]

You would hardly believe that old Algernon Ridley, whose palsied form you see painfully tottering and shuffling along the avenue, was ever an Adonis. But he was. He captivated men and conquered women, and like most heroes and conquerors he knew his own power. My cousin Mary Latimer and he were neighbors. They played together, first; then, as they grew older, they walked, and rode, and boated, while yet he was a boy and she a girl. Next came college, and away he went. They said a blithe good-by and parted, nor did they meet again until the long vacation. Home came the handsome Algernon, no more a boy. Frank, familiar, buoyant, he was even more welcome than before. The swift years flew. Each added a grace to her, a charm to him. He told her of his college life, the mad pranks, the hopes, the triumphs. She told him of the town gossips, of the books she read, the journeys she made, the friends she gained. "My friend Mary Latimer," said Algernon to his intimate college companions, "is one of the noblest of women; we are the best of friends." "My friend Algernon Ridley," said Mary to her mother, "is the brightest man in college. I am very fortunate in having such a friend. Don't you think so, mamma?"

It was curious how much she talked of Algernon, how constantly she congratulated herself upon her good fortune in his friendship, and how very intimate they were when he came home. "People seem to think that Algernon and I cannot be good friends without being lovers, mamma; how foolish people are!" Then Mary told her mother a little of the heart history of her friend; how he was idolized by the cleverest girls; how they would fall in love with him; how sorry he was, but what could he do, and what a remarkable young man he was, needing, evidently, nothing but a firm and faithful woman for a friend, with whom there was no danger of falling in love. Home came Algernon a graduate. For a few weeks he was to enjoy the delights of idleness before beginning the study of his profession. It was summer; it was a lovely country; and almost every day and almost all day Algernon and Mary were together. She took her work into the woods, and while she sat fair as a nymph upon a rock, he smiled and swung himself into the pine trees with his stalwart arms, and, hidden in the evergreen foliage, his voice rang out in the warm silence of the woods in a tone half gay, but rich and strong and sweet:

"So now my summer task is ended, Mary,
And I return to thee, my own 'heart's home.'
As to his queen some victor knight of faery,
Earning bright spoils for her enchanted dome."

Then down he bounded, laughing, to her feet, and said, "Do you know that? It is the prelude to Shelley's 'Prometheus.' I like Shelley because he despises the conventions. He thought the dismal old world a fool and he told it so. And who had a better right to tell it so? He was a poet. Hark! hear that woodthrush! Shenstone was a poet, too, when he sang:

"'I have found out a gift for my fair,
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed,
But let me such plunder forbear;
She will say 'twas a barbarous deed;
For he ne'er could be true, she averred,
Who would rob a poor bird of her young;
And I loved her the more when I heard
Such tenderness fall from her tongue.'"

He looked up in her face as he repeated the lines. Fair as a wood nymph, I say, Mary Latimer sat upon the rock, and her busy fingers flew and her soft eyes answered his, and her happy heart was contented with such a friend.

"Busy, busy—always busy," he would say. "Mary, you country girl, you village maiden, do you remember those lovely lines that gruff old Ursa Major used to like to repeat?

"'Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound;
Still at her work the village maiden sings,
And as she turns the busy wheel around,
Resolves the sad vicissitude of things.'

Well, I too must turn the busy wheel around, although I am not exactly a village maiden; and, Mary, I shall want to hold in my hand some clue to the dear old days; so you will write to me, and we can be just as good friends as ever."

With the evening they returned; and so the summer days of idleness passed by—to her all poetry and music, and manly beauty and fascination. He went, and Mary told her mother about the correspondence. Her mother was wise, and begged her not to consent. "Why mother, how absurd! Algernon and I understand each other perfectly. Our friendship is purely Platonic." Then for an hour she talked of him, describing everything he did, repeating everything he said, until her mother replied:

"Mary, it is a matter in which my experience must decide. Unless you love Algernon more than me, you will not write to him. When you see him you are conscious of some faults, but they do not overcome your feeling for him. When he writes he will seem faultless. He has no right to ask you to give him all your confidence, except upon one condition."

Mary looked at her mother, and burst into tears.

When she told Algernon that her mother was unwilling that she should correspond with him, he said that it was extraordinary, because they understood each other perfectly, and knew that they were capable of a Platonic friendship.

"We know that it is just that and nothing more, don't we, Mary?"

"Certainly we do," said Mary.

He went, and Mary had no life left but in remembering the wood-walks and the poetry, and his tones and his looks as he repeated it. But she did not write. The next summer he came again. The walks were renewed, there was more Shelley; and one day soon after he returned Algernon said to her:

"Mary, I am off for a week—for I am engaged to the most beautiful woman in the world. I want you to know each other, for I am sure we shall all three be as good friends as we two have been. And, now, I don't believe your mother will object to our corresponding. We at least have shown that a young man and woman may have a Platonic friendship."

Algernon Ridley never brought the most beautiful woman in the world to see his Platonic friend, and Mary Latimer never married.

A WEALTHY American lady, who has rented a fine villa at Ems, was recently, in her ignorance of court etiquette, *naive* enough to send invitations to a *soiree*, which she intended to give, to all the crowned heads at the fashionable watering places, including the King of Prussia. These invitations were not accepted; but next day the King caused himself to be introduced to the lady in question on the promenade, and chatted a long time with her.

FORNEY is a curious fellow; he abused Buchanan because he lent him large sums of money, and praised Thad Stevens because he refused to loan him. He could not go to Lancaster to attend the funeral of the latter, because he was afraid of being arrested by the executors of the former.

GLOVES.

Their Introduction and Use.

A recent visitor in France, who has had many facilities for seeing the manufacture of gloves, writes concerning the house of Laporte & Co., in Paris, the largest manufactures of gloves in the world. This firm employs twelve thousand operatives, mostly women, and manufacture over a million pair of kid gloves annually. The cutting is all performed by machinery, and such mathematical accuracy is observed that every square inch of the kid is preserved for some portion of the glove. There was an old proverb that, "for a glove to be good and well made, three kingdoms must contribute to it—Spain to dress the leather, France to cut it, and England to sew it." But of late years all countries have yielded the palm in all these respects to France, and they now have as much the advantage in dressing and sewing as in cutting. The English, who make excellent gloves of heavy material, themselves admit their inability to compete with the French in the manufacture of kids, and largely import Parisian gloves for their own use.

A few years ago, all the cutting was done by scissors, but it is now done by machinery, the labor saved being almost incalculable and the exactness secured, adding greatly to the value of the production. The gussets and all the small pieces necessary for the formation of the glove must be cut from the same skin or one precisely similar, and in the work, it is said that a Frenchman will usually obtain one or two pairs more from the same skin than an Englishman, and as handsomely shaped as the rest. The improvement made by M. Jouvin, of constructing the thumb-piece, like the fingers, of the same piece with the rest of the glove, and therefore requiring no seam for attaching it, has been of great value. A toothed apparatus pricks the points for the stitches, and before sewing the seams the edges are placed in a vice with brass teeth, only one-twelfth of an inch long, between which the needle passes in successive stitches. The materials employed for this purpose include the skin of the chamois, kid, lamb, beaver, doe and elk. Even rat skins were occasionally used for the thumbs, when they were separated from the rest of the glove.

The use of gloves is of great antiquity. In Xenophon, we read of Cyrus going out without his gloves, and Greeks and Romans used them in manual labor, probably for the protection of their hands. But in the middle ages they were considered as marks of distinction, and they only came into general use very gradually as civilization advanced. Queen Charlotte, wife of George III., was in the habit of taking snuff from a box for the purpose, and as she always wore white kid gloves, they were of course ruined each time that she so indulged, and were immediately replaced by a fresh pair.

In some of the modern European languages, a glove is termed a handshoe, and in the Psalms, where we read, "over Edom will I cast out my *shoe*," the word was sometimes rendered *glove*, alluding to the Oriental custom of contracting sales of land, by giving the purchaser a glove, by way of delivery or investure. From this practice was probably derived that of throwing down a glove as a challenge, the acceptance of which was signified by the opposite party picking it up and throwing down his own. More recently the same ceremony was performed by the interchange of cards. Gloves were formerly much more highly regarded than at the present time, and though their manufacture has now reached so high a point, we value them only for their comfort and beauty, while the ancients held them in a figurative and poetical sense as the type of much that was precious to them. It was thus that in the times of chivalry the lady presented her knight with her glove as the highest pledge of her favor, and officials frequently did the same in conferring dignities. They were then, though doubtless rough in construction and devoid of elegance, frequently adorned with precious stones, and made with every possible expense. Even now in some Eastern countries singular customs are preserved in regard to them, such as taking them off before entering a private stable, or forfeiting them to the servants, and observing the same ceremony in hunting at the death of a stag. Gradually time obliterated these ancient customs, and we come to value all material things for their real use and beauty, rather than for the figurative or traditional associations of former times.

LAURELS.

Though one despises the man who hunts voraciously after praise, without scruples as to its source or worth, a far heavier contempt is due to him who has no faculty for admiring and extolling. There are such men—detractors by system, disparagers on principle, born to play the odious part of slave in the chariot to everybody who does good or pleasure-giving work in his day and generation. Even the honest sycophant is a worthier creature than he who has no single leaf laurel to bestow on living man, though he grudgingly takes a chaplet or two to the tombs of the dead. To worship success as such is a bad thing, but to hate it as such is a worse. There is a queer form of this spirit, of which, perhaps, Boswell is the most characteristic example; it exists in those who are by temperament idolatrous, but who are by the very strength of this temperament of one idol, or, at any rate, of one idol at a time. The idol seizes them so mightily and irresistibly that they zealously insist on shattering all other images. Mr. Carlyle has demanded our admiration for Boswell, because he had the sense and the love of excellence which enabled him to single out Johnson as a man to be revered. And this is just. But let us remember also that Boswell was horribly unfair in reference to everybody else. He could not endure the excellence of poor Goldsmith, and probably thought Burke a great bore. This is the danger of hero-worship, that its votaries are so apt to strip the laurels from the brows of lesser worthies in order to adorn supremely the worthy of the hour. They squander their money so profusely on a single object, as if that were the one thing worth following, that they are bankrupt in the face of ordinary claims. It is a dangerous speculation to invest all your powers of admiration thus in a single matter or in a single person. It is just possible that the object of your purchase may be morally or intellectually a pearl of great price, for which it is worth while to sacrifice all other tastes and prepossessions. But there is a risk. There are not many such pearls in the market; not many masters for whom it can be worth while to forsake all others.

A PITTSFIELD (Mass.) firm has paid $60,000 for insurance in the last thirty years, and never lost a cent by fire.

GRANT AND BUTLER.

They are Reconciled by a 'Sport.'

The following racy description of the reconciliation between these two personages is from the St. Louis *Republican*:

The whole world remembers Grant's report, in which he snuffed out, at one pinch, the flame of military glory which illumined the commander of the army of the James, and Butler became the "bottled" laughing stock of the Republic. The offense seemed unexpiable. Disgracefully failing at Fort Fisher, shut up by his own strategy like a rat in a trap at Bermuda, removed for incompetency from the command of the army of the James, and contemptuously disposed of in the dispatches of the General of the army, all the diabolic resentments of the "Beast" were kindled against the man who had inflicted upon his military vanity a mortification so public and so degrading. The Lowell speech followed, in which Butler took his revenge, and, in passages which will not be forgotten, tore the laurels from the brow of Grant, exhibited the inferiority of his military genius, and pointed to the appalling number of lives of Union soldiers with which he purchased his victories. After this came his report as commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, in which, by documentary proof, he fixed upon Grant the responsibility for the miserable deaths of thousands of the husbands and fathers, sons and brothers of Northern families who perished at Andersonville. The Lowell speech and the report sent Grant into history as the reckless destroyer of the lives of his own men, deaf to the cries of the prisoner, and insensible to the appeals from a million voices in the North beseeching that the sufferers in Southern prisons might be brought home. These two gentlemen, who thus prepared the portraits of each other for the future historian, have now made friends together. The reconciliation is the product of four months' labor. Two delegations sought to appease the wrath of these shining Radicals. Delegations having a Senatorial respectability about them failed in their mission. It was reserved for the editor of a sporting journal and organ of prize-fighters—a heavy better and loser against the President in the impeachment business—to "adjust the situation" between the "Bottled Butler" and the "Butcher Grant." We fear that the narrator has not given to the public the entire story of this beautiful and touching reconciliation mediated by the chronicler of horse races and dog fights. The public would like to see the balance sheet executed between Butler and Grant, that they may know in full the terms of settlement, and judge which has proved himself the most abject in the agreement to hunt in couples hereafter in pursuit of Radical spoils. Butler, of course, who said in the House of Representatives that he was anxious to be off and engaged in the "campaign," agreed to draw no more pictures of Grant's hands red with the blood of his own soldiers needlessly lost in battle, but to demonstrate to his Radical audiences that Hiram Ulysses Grant is eminently endowed with the qualities of a statesman, second in brilliancy only to his matchless genius as a military captain. And Grant, of course, agrees that his report, which so withered the laurels of Butler, was altogether a Pickwickian affair. When he said that he was "bottled up," it was a mere camp phrase adopted to express the "wily" strategy of Butler, who so scientifically and magnificently entrenched himself that Beauregard's engineers were baffled in their attempts to get at him. And Fort Fisher would unquestionably have fallen before Butler's terrible powder ship, if he had but dug a canal and run it square into the fort. He simply anchored it in the wrong place. In addition, Grant contracts to make no invidious allusions to spoons, but will compliment Butler's legal astuteness and skill as a conveyancer, having no reference, however, to his conveyance of plate. Butler, of course, balances these satisfactory concessions by an agreement to call in his Lowell speech, and, by virtue of unlimited authority as impeachment manager, make seizure of the archives of the War Department, and consign to the flames the report upon the exchange of prisoners. We will not venture to conjecture what political reward Grant in this exigency consents to promise to appease the anger of the man who has branded him to the world as a pretender in arms, and one of the most inhumane of men. But is there a soldier in the army who could win a certificate that he possesses the qualities of an officer and a gentleman, who does not feel that Hiram Ulysses Grant, in entertaining for one moment overtures from Butler, and entering into a bargain with a man whose reputation is blotched all over with black spots, has accepted as his own appropriate level that of the "Beast," and prostituted the honor of an American officer?

But such reconciliation and bargains between foes are not novel in history. Pilate and Herod made friends together in a common persecution of the Savior of mankind. Butler and Bingham, the former charging the latter as a murderer of an innocent woman, and he in turn charging Butler as a spoon thief, leashed themselves up in amicable companionship to hunt down the President. And why should not Butler and Grant bury their personal malice towards each other, and make common cause in hunting for the spoils of a Radical victory?

Beverages.

Beverages are as multiple as races. The Chinese drink tea and "aski;" other Orientals coffee and "raki;" the Russians tea, quass and champagne; the Germans beer, schnapps and bischoff; the English tea, beer, gin, whisky, rum, brandy, cider, a little wine and a great deal of the decoction of logwood; military men prefer absinthe; collegians like only red water; gruels and herb teas do for the sick; Spaniards get along with chocolate and cigarettes; Italians with ices and macaroni; the Arabs know nothing but kawa; the East Indians get drunk on arrack and calon; the Circassians upon hydromel; the Bashkirs upon "koumiss;" Americans use a great deal of rum and grog, tea and whisky; in the Island of Cyprus wine is made from figs; in Tartary kara-kosmus is made from mare's milk, and at Madagascar from blood, from the juice of the palm tree, and from the bean; the Brazilians ferment maize and millet seed; sailors drink distilled and oxygenized water; financiers imbibe Chateau Yquem, and the gods nectar. In fine, from all appearances, water considered as a beverage is a mere prejudice, and sparkling rivulets and gliding rivers were intended only to turn the wheels of mills.

WENDELL PHILLIPS openly owns up that "the Republican party has never been loyal to a single principle," and the New York *Times* indorses the statement. With two such high authorities, every one must be justified in considering the Republican party entirely unprincipled.

ECCENTRIC MURDERS.

From Once a Week.]

The papers have set afloat a tale which, for violent improbability, exceeds all the inventions of sensational writers; its truth is maintained, and the incidents it relates, it is said, arise from the basis of a trial. Two friends, one a clergyman and the other a tailor, fall out and turn to bitter enemies. They part, and live sundered by miles, the clergyman's parting words to his quondam friend being to the effect that he hoped in the lapse of a year he might see him dead and rejoice over his corpse. Exactly a year runs out and to the day comes a communication to the vindictive clergyman informing him that his bitter wish was accomplished. The tailor was dead. Away starts the minister to gloat over the visible fact. He reaches the house of death, finds the widow weeping beside the coffin which he wants to open, that he may vent his exultation over the poor, cold remains of his foe.

While he is insisting on this brutal satisfaction the lid of the coffin rises, the pall is thrown aside, and the tailor, in the enjoyment of every function and faculty of life, assails the clergyman and kills him on the spot. He is then huddled into the coffin in place of the supposed defunct, and finally buried in his stead. The tailor had to wander away from the scene of this act of retribution, but was soon after recognized, and is now to be put on his trial for the murder. Such strange deeds have from time to time come to light, and there is just a bare possibility this strange story may have a foundation of truth. A Russian story relates that according to Russian custom when any one dies the body of the deceased on the day previous to the interment is brought to a church, where the priest passes the night in prayer for the dead man's soul.

The priest in this instance was accompanied by a chorister, and was in the act of repeating the usual orisons when to his intense surprise he beheld the body rise from its coffin and advance toward him. Rushing to the font, he sprinkled the dead man with holy water, adding all the formula of exorcism he was acquainted with, but in vain. The corpse seized the priest and threw him on the ground and in the end slew him, a task already half done to his hand, no doubt, by sheer fright. Having given itself this satisfaction, the body again quietly resumed its place in the coffin, and the young chorister who had witnessed the whole scene from behind a pillar, whither he had retreated, stole away to recount this extraordinary instance of post mortem ferocity. For a long time the affair remained an inexplicable mystery, when a malefactor about to suffer for misdeeds, making a clean breast of all his crimes, confessed that having a grudge against the priest, he had entered the church unseen and taken the place of the corpse, dressing himself in its garments. Having despatched his enemy, he reinstated the body in its former position and left the church as he had entered it.

MOCK GEMS.

Art is made to rival nature in many ways, and in no instance more remarkably than in the imitation of all kinds of gems. This form of industry is now practiced in almost every country of Europe, but probably to a greater extent in Paris than anywhere else. Great is the demand for false diamonds alone, and correspondingly great is the supply. We have spoken before in these columns of the successful imitation of these—the most admired of all jewels—to such a degree that the manufactured articles shines with a brilliancy as if it had been struck off from the rock of Golconda. These imitations were the subject of a recent article in a London journal. There are many processes, but all result in the production of what is called crystal water, which, hardened and cut, is a perfect counterfeit. Worn it may be by a young lady at her first ball, and dazzling all eyes by its scintillations, it is not known to them to be a composition of white sand treated with hydrocholric acid, calcined potash, borax and arsenic. Add to the paste, which is the basis of this, a little oxide of cobalt, and we have the fac-similes of a great grand-mother's prized collection of sapphires. Or mix with the colorless material a little antimony and purple of cassius, and there is a topaz before us. Would we obtain the emerald, the bride of the diamonds, as it has been called in the language of the East, we have but to add in their stead some oxide of copper.

Of artificial pearls there are several varieties. The Japanese make theirs of rice paste, which is better known as Japanese cement, and is harder than marble. The Roman pearls are chiefly made of fish scales heated with the finest spirits of wine, and the manufacture must be carried on in highly heated rooms, but they are as light as wax and cannot possibly deceive. The Turkey rose pears do not deserve the name. They are in fact made of roses. The leaves are heaped in a mortar having a very highly polished inner surface and pounded into a soft mass; this is dried in the sun, but not rapidly, for rose-water of the very finest perfume is sprinkled over the pink paste now and then; the damping and drying are repeated, and the pearls so-called are moulded in a form, polished, steeped in oil of roses and polished again, so that they are lustrous and sweet-scented. Some are tinted blue, others are odorous of storax and musk, a few, and they the most difficult to perfect, are black.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Camp Meeting Prices.

The Martha's Vineyard correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says:

Any one who wishes to buy a new carriage, or a yoke of oxen, or to build a small house, or purchase a piece of land, comes to camp meeting with meat, or milk, or vegetables, or lets tents, or takes boarders, or keeps a barber shop, and in any one of these ways they are sure to accomplish their desires. The colored brother comes in for a share of the spoils, and in the matter of extortionate charges he is no whit behind his lighter-skinned neighbor. I stepped over the way this morning to the barber's to be shaved, and found customers plenty, with no help but a boy. The lather was applied, and the razor used in a manner to make timid people nervous. As I took my seat in his chair, I remarked that business seemed prosperous with him. "Putty drivin, sah, don't pertind to give gin'l'men a shave as we do when we have clean towels—calls it a scrape and lets it go at that—cut a piece right out of a man's face just now," he pleasantly continued, as he applied the razor to my beard. I suggested a little more caution in the use of his weapon. "Do the best I can, sah—not half so bad as I served a man in Philadelphia—slit a man's ear half way up one day cutting his hair." Thus did this colored brother beguile the operation by cheerful reminiscences of his professional career.

QUARREL with no man, and then no man will quarrel with you.

MASONIC.

Anniversary of Clarke Lodge, Louisville.

The fiftieth anniversary of Clarke Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was appropriately celebrated yesterday by the members of the great brotherhood in this city. At nine o'clock the procession formed on Fourth street, and after marching its route on Green, Third, Main, Seventh, Chesnut and Jefferson streets, entered Masonic Hall, where an oration was to be delivered by E. S. Fitch, Esq., of Flemingsburg, Grand Master of Kentucky. In consequence of unforeseen emergencies, the oration was necessarily postponed until night. At eight o'clock in the evening it was delivered to a large audience, and was an address worthy the occasion and the orator.

Mr. Fitch reviewed the progress of Masonry from its origin to the present day, and claimed for Clarke Lodge, with its half century of existence, a full share of good work done. The membership of the Lodge at different times had reached an aggregate of 800, and no Lodge in the country had numbered among its members more distinguished Masons, or had given more distinguished names to church and State.

He claimed for Masonry an antiquity coeval with the building of Solomon's Temple, and, triumphing over proscription and ignorance throughout all ages, its towering columns now cast their shadows over the two hemispheres. The problem of its wonderful preservation through all the decay and change and revolution could only be solved by its foundation in the Bible. It was a religious institution of a high order, of which the Bible was pre-eminently the light. The prejudice against it had arisen solely from an ignorance of its objects. Hundreds had been led into the church by it, and its great object was to give scope to all our powers for doing good. The delinquencies of a few of the members of the Order could not be used as an argument against it, for Masonry caused none to do wrong. The argument sometimes used, that it was contrary to republicanism, was wholly groundless; for Masonry had founded the only two republican governments now existing—the little Republic of San Marino and the great Republic of the United States of America, and Washington himself was a Freemason. Warren, the martyr of Bunker Hill, was a Mason, and the Freemasons were the first to rise against British oppression. In the great war waged against Masonry at one time in the United States, only one State, Vermont, had cast an electoral vote against it. Masons were regarded to be good and peaceable citizens, adhering to the government under which they lived, and this was the first injunction given the apprentice in Masonry.

Mr. Fitch closed his oration with an appeal to all Masons to exert themselves to preserve peace in the present perilous times, to allay all sectional hatred, to calm the spirit of party, and to prove that brethren could differ and yet be brethren.

The beautiful degree of the Star of the East was then conferred by Hiram Bassett, Esq., and the celebration closed with a grand banquet.—*Louisville Courier 3d.*

Amenities of Masonry in War.

The city of D——, Ala., was thoroughly excited upon its occupation by Federal troops. Stories were created by panicmakers, which alarmed the citizens to an unwonted extent. In the midst of this troubled state of affairs the Lodge met, and several officers of the occupying army were present, among them Col. B——, who was the commander of the post. Fraternal sentiments were exchanged, and the excited state of affairs in the community alluded to. Col. B—— arose, and in a mild manner disclosed his purposes and plans as commander of the post. They were merciful and satisfactory to the citizen Masons.

Within twenty-four hours after this fraternal interview, the little city was as calm as a mountain-lake locked up from storm by the granite walls of the surrounding mountains. A Master Masons *word* had spoken peace and all was still.

The junior editor of this paper being in the South during the rebellion, sent his Royal Arch regalia, among other things, to Jackson, Miss., by express. While the articles were in the express office a Federal raid took possession of the city and the contents of the express office. The aforesaid regalia happened to fall into the hands of an officer who was a Master Mason. Twelve months after the war had closed the regalia was returned to him, the officer having discovered his place of residence. Thus was Masonic faith forcibly exhibited.

We are acquainted with an officer who during the civil strife was a commissioner for the exchange of prisoners of war on behalf of the Confederate States. He once went to Cahawba—a prison post—and a request was made to him by an old gentleman confined there for a personal interview. It was granted. The old gentleman told his story and it was a most affecting one, and well calculated to move the heart and excite the interest of the exchange commissioner; but he was so limited by his orders as to render it impossible to effect by any ordinary means the old gentleman's honorable release. Finally, the old gentleman asked, "are you a Mason?" The response was made in the affirmative, an examination ensued and both became satisfied that each was a Freemason.

A Masonic appeal was made. The officer responded, "Bro. St. J——, as a private individual I am a Freemason, and will do anything in that capacity to relieve you as a prisoner, but as a Colonel of the C. S. A. I know no Masonic obligation that requires me to relax my integrity to the government whose commission I bear even to aid a brother. However, I will say this to you, if occasion offers promising an exchange I will bear your case in memory and give you the advantage of it." A few days afterwards the officer obtained information of the captivity of an old citizen friend of North Georgia at Camp Chase, who was also a Master Mason. He determined to endeavor to effect his release. Mr. St. J—— was also a citizen, and was being held as a hostage for a similar class of Confederates in prison.

The officer went to see Mr. St. J—— and made the following proposition: "Will you accept a parole to go North and endeavor to effect an exchange for yourself of Mr. S——p, confined at Camp Chase? If you fail, you will return and report yourself a prisoner to me? Will you give your Masonic word to me as a Mason that you will faithfully fulfill the conditions of the proposed parole of honor?" All these questions were answered in the affirmative. Bro. St. J—— was taken by the officer to Memphis, where the parole was ratified by Gen. W——, commanding district of Memphis, U. S. A. St. J—— proceeded North, spent a night and a day with his family near Cincinnati, and then went off to Camp Chase, saw Mr. S——p and the officer in charge of the prison, but could make no arrangement there. Nothing daunted he proceeded to Washington, had interviews with the President and Secretary of War, and finally after three weeks of persevering effort accomplished his purpose. He returned to Camp Chase with the glad news of Bro. S——p's release, gave him money and secured his transportation. Two months had elapsed since the exchange commissioner had parted with St. J—— at Memphis, and he began to think that he had been deceived, when lo! one morning while on his way to Hernando, Miss., to consummate an exchange, Mr. S——p appeared like an apparition upon the bank of the Blackwater. His eyes filled with tears of gratitude, and the released prisoner rushed forward, speechless with emotion, with a Masonic grip expressed what was filling his heart so full.

Since the close of the war the exchange officer has received a letter from Bro. St. J——n, in which he says: "Had I failed in securing the release of Bro. S——p in exchange for myself (which at one time seemed probable), I would have returned to captivity according to the conditions of my parole, for I would rather have suffered the pains of imprisonment than to have violated my Masonic word."—*Kentucky Freemason.*

Bro. J. W. Smith, P. D. G. M. of Kansas.

This venerable Brother who is now a resident of Keokuk, Iowa, was born in Virginia in the year 1792, and initiated in Washington's old Lodge, Alexandria, Va., in the year 1808, since which time he has been an active and studious devotee of the "mysterious, glorious science." After various vicissitudes he finally settled in Kansas, many years since. Not being willing to forego Masonic privileges, he vigorously canvassed the then sparsely settled country around Iowa Point, and finding a constitutional number of Master Masons, he called a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Lodge. Eleven Masons attended, and Bro. Smith, as Past Master, presided. Following the example of our ancient brethren, the convention met on a "high hill" near the inchoate village, and the first sound of the gavel ever heard in Kansas was struck on a sturdy oak which grew near by the Master's standpoint. In the center of this circle of faithful Masons, the open Bible lay on the green sward. Here the first Lodge in Kansas—Smithon Lodge No. 1—which was named in honor of the subject of this article, was fully organized and prepared for work under the dispensation which it soon received from the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Bro. Smith was a member of the convention which in 1856 organized the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and was the first Deputy Grand Master. In 1858 he was elected J. G. W. Some years since he removed to Keokuk, and began the manufacture of Masonic furniture, his paraphernalia for the second degree being particularly beautiful and appropriate. Without a relative in the world, he gains a livelihood in the business referred to above. He is now on a tour through this and the adjoining States, visiting the Lodges. Echoing the recommendation of Grand Master Mickel, and Grand Treasurer Rothert, we cordially commend him to the craft. He is in every respect worthy their active support and cordial regard, the which we hope he may receive.

An Incident.

It is worth of note, that during the session of the Grand Lodge of New York, at which our distinguished and lamented brother, the late Chancellor Walworth, was elected Grand Master of Masons, a committee from the Lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., was present to solicit a donation to aid in the completion of the monument to Washington. They brought with them the Bible on which the Father of his country was initiated, with other interesting circumstances and data appertaining to that great Masonic event. The Bible of St. John's Lodge No. 1, of this city, on which Washington took his oath of office as first President of the United States, was also present by request. The Bible of the latter Lodge was placed on that of the former, and on both was the constitutional Masonic obligation taken by Reuben H. Walworth.

Such a circumstance never occurred before, and it is not probable that unless by preconcerted arrangement, it will ever occur again. It was, however, an incident worthy of note, and is now published for the first time.—*New York Dispatch.*

Death of the Oldest Mason in Massachusetts.

Mr. Thomas Hooper was the oldest Mason in Massachusetts, and is thought to be the oldest Past Master in the United States. He was Master of King Solomon Lodge in 1812. He was a public spirited and enterprising man, and took great interest in the prosperity of his native city. He was one of the selectmen of the town long before Charleston was a city, and was elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1847 and 1848, the first two years of the city government. He was messenger of the old Massachusetts bank for over twenty years, and retired from that place on account of infirmity. His funeral took place on Sunday, July 26th, at the Unitarian Church, and was largely attended by the Order and citizens generally. [*Boston Post, July 27th.*

Another Old Time Mason.

At the planting of the corner stone of the Cedar Valley Seminary, at Osage, July 4th, ult., there walked in the Masonic procession the veteran Bro. Amos Crary, a man eighty years of age, and a Mason of fifty-nine years standing. He was made in Albany county, New York, in 1809. He is the father-in-law of Judge Favel, of Mitchell, Iowa, and, thanks to his obedience to Masonic requirements, he is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Age has not dulled his love for the order. He was a conspicuous feature of the procession referred to, ante, and received a special notice from the pen of our cotemporary of the *Osage Iowain.*

POLLARD says in his *Lost Cause Regained*: "It is notorous that the people of the South never understood exactly for what they were fighting." Owing to Mr. Pollard's vastly superior erudition upon this point, the people of the South will probably rejoice to free him from being further considered as a Southerner. The fawning twaddle of his book is by no means suited to Southern notions of propriety.

IF Thaddeus Stevens failed of appreciation in this unhappy world, his last moments were soothed by the fact that he would be warmly appreciated in the next.